

JUL 15 1901

OF THE

AMERICAN BAPTIST

Home Mission

Society

CONVENED IN

DETROIT, MICH.,

May 23d and 24th, 1900.

New York:

PUBLISHED BY THE SOCIETY,

111 Pifth Ave., Constable Building.

1900.

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SIXTY-EIGHTH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

AMERICAN BAPTIST

HOME MISSION SOCIETY,

CONVENED IN

DETROIT, MICH.,

MAY 23D AND 24TH, 1900.

CONTAINING

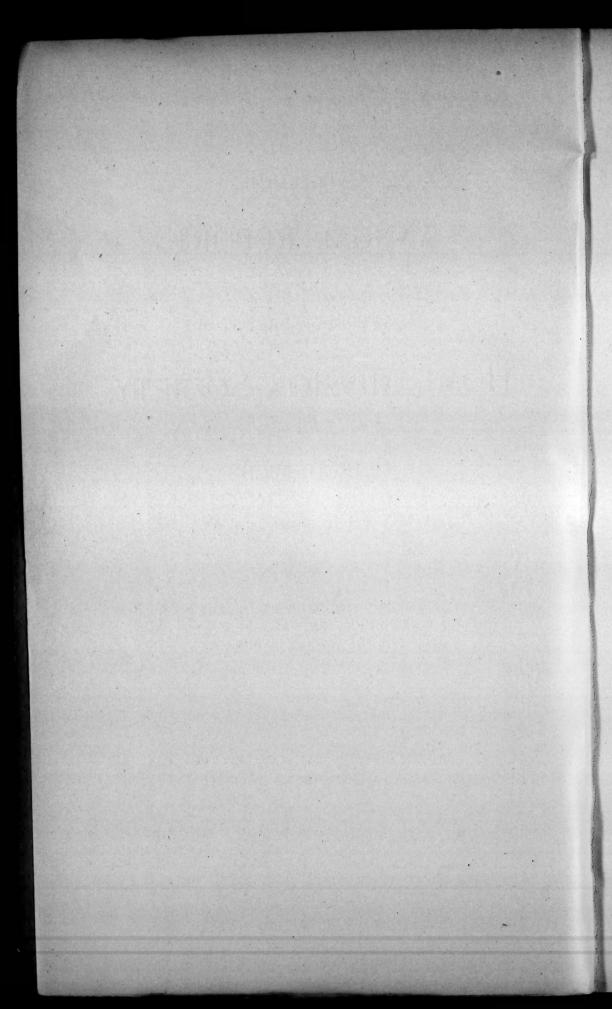
MINUTES OF THE MEETING, REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD, TREASURER'S REPORT, REPORT OF COMMITTEES, MISSIONARY TABLES, ETC.

NEW YORK:

PUBLISHED BY THE AMERICAN BAPTIST HOME MISSION SOCIETY,

CONSTABLE BUILDING, 111 FIFTH AVENUE.

1900.



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ORDER OF BUSINESS.

- Prayer.
- Calling of the Roll.
- 3. Reading of the Minutes of the Last Meeting.
- 4. Report of Treasurer.
- Communications from the Corresponding Secretary. 5.
- 6. Reports from Standing Committees.
- 7. Report of Auditors.
- 8. Miscellaneous Business.

THE SIXTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL MEETING

OF THE

American Baptist Home Mission Society.

HELD AT DETROIT, MICH., MAY 23 AND 24, 1900.

The Sixty-eighth Annual Meeting of the American Baptist Home Mission Society convened in the meeting-house of the Woodward Avenue Church, Detroit, Mich., May 23, 1900, at 10:30 A.M.

The commodious and convenient house, with every provision for comfort, was prepared for the delegates with generous hand. Providence gave delightful weather and the attendance from the first was large.

President Stephen Greene in the chair.

(1) The session opened with singing:

"Come, Thou, Almighty King."

Rev. L. L. Henson of Indiana read John xv, 1-14, and Rev. Wm. Ashmore of China offered prayer.

Singing: "He Leadeth Me."

(2) A.J. Fox, Esq., of Michigan, spoke words of welcome, in the name "not only of the Baptists of Detroit, but of all the citizens." He said the Society would read the welcome not only in the faces of all they met, but it would be emblazoned on the city hall. We know you will help us in all things spiritual. We trust you will also find a return blessing from us. The meetings will not end with the vote to adjourn, but a deeper consecration will follow them. We hope that, like the Carnegie Hall Mis-

sionary Conference, they will be so good that you will never cease to thank God that you were here.

Singing: "My Faith Looks Up to Thee."

(3) President Greene delivered the following address:

The record of another year is completed. Doubtless there are entries that we should all like to change if we could, but the books are closed.

The report of our Executive Committee, which will be presented by Dr. Morgan, and which is commended to your prayerful consideration, is the Story of Consecrated Service for the Master.

From the bleak shores of Alaska to the tropical "Oueen of the Antilles," from the busy New England factory villages to the shores of the broad Pacific, the "Word of Life" has been proclaimed by faithful missionaries, and the old Promise, ever new, "My Word shall not return unto Me void," has been verified.

In the sparsely-settled regions of the great West, struggling bands of earnest worshipers have been encouraged and stimulated by substantial gifts and loans to aid in the erection of meeting-houses.

Throughout the South Land at strategic points devoted teachears have patiently toiled that, for the great masses permeated by ignorance and superstition, there might be raised up preachers and teachers who shall be able to lift their race to a higher plane; and Christian women who shall illustrate what the Gospel and Christian education can do in elevating and refining the home.

The work of the year is another step in the great problem whose solution is the realization of the noble motto of our Society,

"North America for Christ."

I bespeak your earnest attention as the reports of our work for the year shall be laid before you. I entreat your cordial sympathy as words of instruction and inspiration shall be brought to us, and may we sit together in heavenly places while the business of the Kingdom of Heaven shall be transacted.

Before proceeding to the program full of good things, I would like to call your attention to a few suggestions concerning

LOYALTY TO OUR DENOMINATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS.

Our plan of organization may not be perfect, but let us never forget that these great missionary societies are the offspring of prayer and earnest consecration, and their foundations were laid by godly men and women "who counted not their lives dear unto

them." There are those who say—why have more than one society—why this waste in Administration? We may admit that our system of organization is not illustrated by some of the modern towns and cities, whose every street is a boulevard, and whose every corner measures a right angle. Some of our streets may be a little narrow, and some may not be parallel, but measured by the bank clearings and bond sales the old towns may well hold up their heads.

Some of us love these old streets because in the shadow of the ancient buildings men of God have walked and toiled. But true loyalty will not allow sentiment to stand in the way of real improvement. Our Nation's Capital furnishes illustration of a magnificent plan for the Model City. Ordinary streets and avenues intersect each other at right angles, and these furnish space

and opportunity for the ordinary shop and residence.

occupants of carriages on the avenue.

At prominent and convenient points the great public buildings are located, and between these are laid broad and beautiful avenues affording easy and rapid transit between the departments, while on a commanding position the noble Capitol stands, approached from every point of the compass by ample boulevards. The rectangular plan seems to be interfered with, space appears to be lost at the intersection of avenues with streets, but the triangles furnish admirable bits of park and sites for noble monuments, which cheer alike the toiler on the common street and the

True loyalty to our denominational organization does not stop with the organization. We are true to the Society because we are loyal to the cause represented and the work performed. Let us not shrink from changes if thereby the friction load may be reduced. We have our denominational city of organization. Some of the streets are a little narrow. At certain points, and possibly most convenient points, we have our Societies located. Each has its own surroundings. In approaching each other possibly the two sides of a triangle have to be traversed rather than the hypothenuse, involving wast of time and strength. How would it do to open up some broad boulevards, cutting the streets and avenues at any required angle, but bringing into closer and easier communication the great departments of our denominational work.

"Oh," but some will say, "what a waste of land! What a sacrifice of valuable building!" Yes, it is true. But this is the law of life. Nothing really good and useful is gained without sacrifice. Such an opening of communication may involve the utter destruction of some cherished plan, but the house thus destroyed

may give freedom of movement, resulting in plans far broader and more beneficial. Such a highway may even destroy some beautiful tree of method, but its destruction may afford uninterrupted view of each other's work, which may afford wonderful help in seeing eye to eye.

Loyalty to our denominational organization, which in reality is loyalty to the work to be accomplished, should lead us at once to open some direct avenues of communication, and the beneficial

results would appear in several ways:

First: A better understanding of method and more uniform

plan in securing offerings for the various Treasuries.

We are compelled to admit that we have not reached that complete understanding in plans and methods of beneficence that we all desire. It is a fact that plans are prosecuted by some of the Societies that, in the judgment of representatives of the other Societies, interfere with their plans. I am not now suggesting a specific remedial plan, but I am pleading earnestly for such highways of communication as shall make practically impossible a conflict of plans.

Second: A better understanding concerning the relative

amounts required for the various departments of work.

We may not close our eyes to the fact that the old rebuke, "I am of Paul and I am of Apollos, etc.," is still applicable. In some churches and in some communities it is comparatively easy to secure offerings for Home Missions while the work of Foreign Missions secures scanty recognition. Surely this ought not so to be.

The question of duty should not be answered, neither should the conscience be educated by tracts and leaflets so manifestly partizan that, while the mathematics may be correct, the arguments are specious. The question of proper proportion and relative need is a large question, and the combined wisdom of all who have the interests of Christ's Kingdom on their hearts, aided by wisdom from on high, is not too ample to decide the question.

I do not here insist upon any specific course, but I do urge the importance of a careful consideration of the general principle, and a solution found by those who are large enough to see all sides

of the question.

Third. A better understanding as to the relations of the So-

cieties in the execution of their work.

Happily for us nothing has arisen, and possibly nothing may arise, that could not be easily and pleasantly adjusted, but I am

constrained to believe that a broader highway of understanding

between the Societies might obviate some difficulties.

Suppose now that the avenues between the departments have been opened and the results I have hinted at have appeared, may we not hope that we shall be encouraged to build the central capitol with broad approaches from every quarter, with one Legislative head and one Supreme Court, and shall I say it-one common Treasury. I am not advocating a revolution, but I am suggesting a course which if successful will naturally lead to this result. If we could rise to the conception that the Field is the World we might be willing to consider Missions in the broadest sense.

Finally, if we would be loyal to our Societies, let us use them and work through them. It seems almost heartless to refuse to respond to an appeal from some distant church struggling to maintain its existence, but our Home Mission Society, with its organization, is in far better position to judge as to the merits of the case, and it would seem wiser to allow them to disburse the amount we are able to contribute for such work. In a recent appeal to a church in New England the reason was given for the appeal that there was no money in the Home Mission Church Edifice Fund, and so they had to appeal to churches. If these personal appeals continue to be heeded there would manifestly be little in our treasury to meet such cases.

We must never forget that our responsibility is primarily as individuals. We have to give an account each for himself, and not as Societies. Our denominational organization will be strong in exact proportion to the individual strength composing the So-

ciety.

If we would be loval to our Societies let us first of all be loyal

as individuals to our Divine Master.

A few days since some lines fell under my eye which seemed to me to express the sentiment which every earnest worker should possess:

THE JOY OF LIVING.

O give me the joy of living, And some glorious work to do: A spirit of thanksgiving, With loyal heart and true; Some pathway to make brighter, Where tired feet now stray; Some burden to make lighter While 'tis day.

O give me the joy of living,
In the world where God lives, too;
And the blessed power of giving,
Where men have so much to do;
Let me strive where men are striving,
And help them up the steep;
May the trees I plant be thriving
While I sleep.

On the fields of the Master gleaning,
May my heart and hands be strong;
Let me know life's deepest meaning,
Let me sing life's sweetest song:
With some faithful hearts to love me,
Let me nobly do my best;
And, at last, with heaven above me,
Let me rest.

May the Master of Assemblies preside over our meetings, and may we each rise and go hence girded for our God-given task.

(4) After the distribution of the printed reports of the Board, the Corresponding Secretary, Gen. Morgan, called attention to some of the leading facts recorded in the report, as found on pages 23, 27, 28, 62, 66, 70, 109, 137, 171, 175 and 190.

(5) The Treasurer presented an abstract of his report, as follows:

The report is printed in full on pages 193-211, and those who wish to study it at all in detail would have to have the figures before them. I will, therefore, simply call attention to one or two principal items in round numbers. In giving a summary of the Treasurer's report, the Secretary, as you will see, on the ninth and following pages, groups all the receipts for all funds in one group and all the disbursements for all funds in another. This is done to give you a general view of the financial operations of the Society; in the actual work of the Society, we keep all the funds distinct that we may spend the money exactly as it is designated by the donors.

Taking up the General Fund first you will see that there was contributed by the denomination for general purposes (that is to say, with no designation), the sum of \$215,000 in round numbers. In addition to this the denomination gave the sum of

\$13,000, designated for educational work without specifying what school it was to be used in, and also the sum of \$32,000 designated for specified schools, a total in contributions from the living of approximately \$260,000. From legacies there were received, undesignated, \$32,000., and designated for education, \$1600. From the Annuity Funds, released by the death of annuitants, came \$13,000. Our incomes from Invested Funds and Publication Accounts amounted to \$43,000. These items, together with the amounts we had on hand at the beginning of the year, designated and undesignated, gave us a total for the various uses of the General Fund of \$394,000 in round numbers. From this must be deducted \$9600, which was designated for particular purposes and has not yet been applied to those purposes, leaving the total amount available for our work \$384,000.

Our disbursements have been as follows:

For Missionary Work	3198,000
For Educational Work	
For General Superintendents, Secretaries, etc	
For Expenses of Publication, Administration, etc	30,000
Paid to Annuitants	18,000

Showing a total of.....\$416,000 Or \$32,000 more than we have received.

For the Church Edifice Gift Fund we received, in contributions from the living, \$22,600; \$2000 was added to this by legacies and about \$9000 more by interest and income from investments; and \$3800 from the Annuity Funds, released by the death of the donors. Four churches added \$900 to this fund, by returning to us the amounts which we had given them; and, adding the \$9000 which we had at the beginning of the year, we have had \$48,000 to disburse; \$31,000 has been paid to various churches, including \$11,000 sent to Santiago, Cuba, and \$1200 to Rio Piedras, Porto Rico.

The expense of administration in this department has been unavoidably large, amounting to \$4000, making a total of disbursements \$36,000, and leaving a balance in the treasury (the major portion of which is already appropriated or designated) of \$12,000.

For the Church Edifice Loan Fund we have received from contributions only \$1500. The fund has been increased, however, by income on investments amounting to \$6000 and we have also

had \$10,000 loans returned. These items, with the balance of \$3000 on hand last year, give us a total of \$21,000, \$17,000 of which has been disbursed, leaving a little over \$4000 in the treasury.

Turning now to the Investment Funds of the Society we find a very satisfactory condition of affairs. The denomination has shown praiseworthy generosity toward these funds, which appeal, I think, to us all as a permanent investment of our money for the

cause of Christ.

For the Educational and Missionary Trust Funds we received \$79,000, giving us a total fund at the present time of over half a million.

For the Annuity Funds we received \$94,000, and have on hand

at the present time a fund of \$422,000.

For the Church Edifice Trust Funds we received \$3700 and have on hand, at present, a fund of \$163,000. We also hold conditional funds subject to conditions imposed by the donors, amounting to \$8715, and the Loan Fund, to which reference has already been made, amounts to \$\$156,000. It will be seen that we are holding in trust for the denomination the sum of \$1,280,000, exclusive of the assets belonging to the General Fund and to the Church Edifice Fund, amounting together to \$82,000, and our school and mission properties, amounting approximately to another million.

Singing: "Onward, Christian Soldiers."

(6) The chairman named the following committees:

Committee of Arrangements.—Rev. D. D. MacLaurin, Michigan; Rev. D. B. Cheney, Wisconsin; Rev. Emory W. Hunt, Ohio.

Committee on Resolutions.—Rev. A. H. Strong, New York; Rev. J. B. Thomas, Massachusetts; Rev. W. P. Hellings, New York; Rev. P. L. Jones, Pennsylvania; S. J. Fox, Esq., Michigan; Rev. J. C. Grimmell, Ohio.

Committee on Enrollment.—Rev. R. W. Van Kirk, Maine; Rev. L. G. Clark, Montana; Rev. L. C. Belcher, Rhode Island;

Rev. R. E. Manning, Illinois.

Committee on Nominations.—J. S. Dickerson, Esq., Illinois; Rev. C. A. Wooddy, Oregon; W. N. Hartshorn, Esq., Massachusetts; Rev. W. Buttrick, New York; Rev. T. Edwin Brown, Pennsylvania; Rev. W. C. Pratt, Iowa.

(7) Rev. Lemuel Moss of Pennsylvania offered the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, The twentieth century since Christ's coming, and His announcement of the Kingdom of God should be marked by the renewed devotion and increased activity of His disciples;

therefore,

Resolved, First, that a committee of seven be appointed by this Society, to be named by the president, and of which he shall be a member, to act with like committees from the other Baptist national societies, as a joint committee to devise and formulate a method whereby the Baptist people of the United States may most suitably commemorate the beginning of the new century of the Christian era.

Resolved, Second, that this joint committee, when they have agreed upon definite plans, shall publish their conclusions and suggestions through the denominational press and otherwise, not

later than December next.

Resolved, Third, that at the next joint anniversaries of these Societies, in May, 1901, at least one session shall be given to hearing and discussing the report and recommendations of this joint committee.

(8) Voted to refer the same to the Committee on Resolutions. Later the following were named as the committee:

Rev. Lemuel Moss, Pennsylvania; President Augustus H. Strong, New York; President W. H. P. Faunce, Rhode Island; Rev. C. L. Barnes, of Pennsylvania; Rev. Geo. E. Horr, of Massachusetts; Rev. E. E. Chivers, of Illinois; E. M. Thresher, Esq., of Ohio.

(9) Address by W. G. Brimson, Esq., of Illinois, Vice-President of the Society. He said that the same year in which Professor Morse sent as the first message by telegraph the words, "What hath God wrought," this Society was organized. We are impelled to use the same words now. It was an opportune time for beginning our work. The B. & O. railroad had just begun the change of travel. Steam navigation had not come into favor much. The missionary of the Society was the advance guard of civilization. The earliest pioneers found him their companion and helper; 25,000 of these men have been sent out by this Society. The administrative force is not large, but compact and admirably adapted to conserve the work. If much more were contributed, the expense of management would not be increased.

We face the fact that in New England, where the supply used to come from, a foreign and Catholic population is now coming

into possession. It is said that there are ten million men in the United States indifferent to the claims of religion. The Spanish war has added another burden to our shoulders. And not only so, but the flag which stands for the highest type of citizenship has been made a protection for the infamous liquor traffic, and that

trade has added a mountain of difficulty to our work.

The export of liquors to Cuba has increased thirty-four times its size in three years, and distilled liquors 132 times. In Porto Rico the export of beer increased to fifty-two times its size in three years, and distilled liquors in much greater proportions. We must enlarge our work. We must send out the men whom God calls, and trust God to stir the people to supply the means.

(10) Address by Rev. Myron W. Haynes, Illinois.

(11) Adjourned until 2 P.M., after benediction by Rev. A. J. Rowland, Pennsylvania.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

(12) Prayer by Rev. J. W. Conley, Illinois.

Address, E. M. Thresher, Esq., Ohio.

Singing: "The Light of the World is Jesus."

- (13) Address, Rev. J. H. Scott, Indian Territory, President of Indian University.
- (14) Address, by Rev. J. W. A. Stewart of New York, "A Plea for Educational Endowments."
- (15) Rev. L. A. Crandall, Illinois, presented the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, The President of this Society, Stephen Greene, Esq., in his annual address has emphasized the importance,

First. Of a better understanding of method and more uniform

plan in securing offering for the various treasuries;

Second. A better understanding concerning the relative amounts required for the various departments of work;

Third. A better understanding as to the relation of the Socie-

ties in the execution of their work; therefore,

Resolved, That this Society respectfully request our sister Societies to join with us in appointing—at these anniversaries, if possible—a commission to consider the relative amounts which the denomination should be asked to furnish for our different

benevolent enterprises, and also to consider the practicability of more closely co-ordinating the different departments of our denominational work; and to make such other recommendations as

in their judgment they may deem wise;

That this commission be composed of three representatives each from the Missionary Union, Home Mission Society, and Publication Society, and two representatives each from the Woman's Home Mission Society of the West, the Woman's Foreign Mission Society of the East, the Woman's American Home Mission Society of New England, and that this commission be requested to report at the anniversaries of 1901.

In the discussion that followed, Mr. Brooks of Michigan said, "Let it pass, but let each one be honorably free to give according to his own judgment."

Rev. J. W. Conley of Illinois expressed sympathy with the resolutions looking toward unification of our work.

Rev. Lemuel Moss of Pennsylvania inquired the difference between the work of this committee and the work of the Committee on Systematic Beneficence.

B. F. Dennisson, Esq., of Pennsylvania replied that it had no authority and instruction to suggest definite amounts and specific proportions.

Rev. Morrison of Illinois asked whether this meant to "suggest" or to "dictate" proportions.

Rev. Lemuel Moss of Pennsylvania inquired why the Committee on Systematic Benevolence could not be entrusted with this work.

Gen. Morgan replied that the Committee on Systematic Beneficence was made up of officers of the different societies, and hence could not deal with such a question. Their opinions would at once be subject to heavy discount, chargeable to their personal leaning toward their own Society. He favored the resolutions, but the committee should be outside the executive officers of the societies.

G. E. Stevens, Esq., Ohio, spoke favoring the resolutions.

Vote was then taken and the resolutions passed, with only one dissenting voice.

Later the following committee was appointed:

Stephen Greene, Esq., Massachusetts; Rev. L. A. Crandall, of Illinois; E. J. Brockett, Esq., of New Jersey.

(16) Returning to the discussion of the report, Rev. D. D. MacLaurin of Michigan spoke in high commendation of the work done at Spelman Seminary, Atlanta, Ga.

Rev. O. A. Williams, Minnesota, urged the endowment of schools for colored people.

Rev. G. W. Lasher, Ohio, gave personal testimony to the excellent results of the seminary work learned by him among the whites of the South.

Rev. A. C. Osborn, President Benedict College, spoke of the cordial relations existing between himself and the whites of the South, and the hearty sympathy he found among them.

Field Secretary Morehouse said a word about how to get the needed endowments for the schools.

It will not come by solicitation, but by the liberatity of individuals having money. One woman had given Benedict College \$125,000. It must come from those who would endow a chair, or build a home for the President, or add \$5000 or \$10,000 as a memorial to a friend.

Rev. C. S. Morris (colored) told his experience in getting a Christian companion for his life from the seminary at Spelman. He had just returned from South Africa, and said he brought commendation of the school from there also.

He had been cordially received in the South. Both Gov. Northen of Georgia and Dr. Eaton of Louisville had honored his work and given him aid in it. Jesus is breaking down the barriers.

- (17) Address by Rev. W. T. Stott, President Franklin College, Ind.
 - (18) The following by-law was presented and passed:

ART. VII. SALE AND CONVEYANCE OF REAL ESTATE.

The sale of any real estate belonging to the Society, situated in the State of New York, shall be authorized by a vote of the Executive Board thereof; and all deeds of conveyance, instruments and documents, conveying the title to the same, shall be executed by the Chairman of the Executive Board and the Treasurer of the Society.

(19) Adjourned to 8 P.M.

EVENING SESSION.

(20) The Society was convened at 8 P.M., and listened to an illustrated address by Rev. D. D. Proper of Iowa, on the work in the Far West.

THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 24TH.

- (21) Society convened at 10:45 A.M. Scripture was read by John H. Chapman of Illinois, and prayer offered by Rev. A. Gaylord Slocum, President Kalamazoo College.
- (22) Invitations for the meetings were read from the First Church, Philadelphia, and from Springfield, Mass., for 1901, and from Minneapolis for 1902.

Rev. A. J. Rowland of Pennsylvania reminded the Society that in San Francisco a resolution was passed last year giving the preference to Kansas City.

By unanimous consent the matter was laid on the table until afternoon.

(23) The resolutions of Rev. L. A. Crandall were referred to the Committee on Nominations.

Singing.

(24) Address by Rev. T. J. Villers of Indiana, "Immigration a Providential Opportunity for Evangelization."

Singing: "My Country, 'Tis of Thee."

- (25) Address, Professor J. Hope (colored) of Georgia. Singing.
- (26) Address, Mrs. Wm. Scott (colored), "A Plea for My People."
 - , (27) Committee on Resolutions reported as follows:

Your committee present the following series of resolutions

for your consideration, in hope that they may have your unani-

mous approval:

I. RESOLVED, That we express our gratitude to Almighty God for the prosperity of the work during the past year, for the faithful service of our officers and missionaries, and specially for the marked growth of our Educational Endowments and Permanent Trust Funds, together with our earnest hope that these Endowments and Trust Funds may be so largely increased during these present years of plenty that the possible years of famine that may follow may be wisely provided for.

2. Resolved, That we welcome the cooperation of our Young People's Societies, and regard the diffusion of information with regard to our work among the young members of our churches, and the cultivation of their interest and their contributions, as demanding constant attention on the part of our officers and missionaries, and as one of the best indications of the prosperity of

our work in the future.

3. Resolved, That while we rejoice in the decision of our government to withdraw support from denominational schools among the Indians and to provide for all our wards an unsectarian education, we urge that there shall be no backward step in this matter, and that the principle of separation of Church and State shall be the rule of our policy permanently and universally.

4. Resolved, That we recommend to all our people the careful consideration of our obligations to our neighboring Republic of Mexico, and express the hope that Christian liberality may speedily provide the means for establishing in the City of Mexico a Training School for native Christian workers, who may do the work for their fellow citizens, as well as for Cuba and Porto Rico, that the missionary from the United States can never do.

5. Resolved, That we deplore the introduction into our new possessions, where we have military authority, of vastly increased quantities of intoxicating liquors, and that we demand of our government that it take every practicable means of preventing the indiscriminate and devastating sale of ardent spirits in the camps of our soldiers and among the new peoples who are to be taught civilization by our example.

6. Whereas, The twentieth century since Christ's coming and his announcement of the Kingdom of God should be marked by the renewed devotion and increased activity of his disciples;

therefore,

Resolved, First, that a committee of seven be appointed by this Society, to be named by the President, and of which he shall

be a member, to act with like committees from the other Baptist national societies, as a joint committee to devise and formulate a method whereby the Baptist people of the United States may most suitably commemorate the beginning of the new century of the Christian era.

Resolved, Secondly, that this joint committee, when they have agreed upon definite plans, shall publish their conclusions and suggestions through the denominational press and otherwise, not later than December next.

Resolved, Thirdly, that at the next joint anniversaries of these societies, in May, 1901, at least one session shall be given to hearing and discussing the report and recommendation of this joint committee.

Respectfully submitted,
Augustus H. Strong,
Jesse B. Thomas,
W. P. Hellings,
Philip L. Jones,
Alanson J. Fox,
J. C. Grimmell,
Committee.

(28) Voted to adopt the resolutions.

Singing: "All Hail the Power of Jesus' Name."

Adjourned until 2 P.M. Benediction by Rev. R. P. Johnston of Missouri.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

(29) Society convened at 2:15 P.M.

Prayer, Rev. Brown of Michigan.

Singing: "Nearer, My God, to Thee."

(30) Address by Rev. T. M. Shanafelt, South Dakota, "Church Building."

Singing.

(31) The matter of invitations was taken from the table.

Rev. J. R. Brown of Kansas City said the World's Fair, and the Southern Convention, would be in Kansas City in 1903, and the church there would withdraw its invitation for 1901 and substitute an invitation for 1903.

Rev. R. P. Johnston of St. Louis favored the change, and said we wanted a pan-Baptist meeting there at that time.

(32) Invitations were referred to the Executive Board.

(33) Address by Mrs. M. C. Reynolds, Mrs. E. G. Wheeler and Mrs. Alice B. Coleman on "Women's Work in Home Missions."

Singing.

- (34) Address by Rev. N. B. Rairden, on "The Uncultivated West."
- (35) Committee on Nominations reported as follows. Tellers were appointed and later in the session the ticket as presented was elected by ballot:

For President: E. M. Thresher, Esq., Ohio.

For Vice-Pesidents: Andrew McLeish, Esq., Illinois; J. J. Estey, Esq., Vermont.

For Treasurer: Frank R. Hathaway, Esq., New York.

For Auditors: Edgar L. Marston, Esq., New York; L. F. Requa, Esq., New York.

Corresponding Secretary: Rev. Thomas J. Morgan, New

York.

Recording Secretary: Rev. Alvah S. Hobart, New York.

Managers—Class III., term expiring in 1903: L. H. Blackman, Esq., New York; D. L. Wilcox, Esq., New York; Edward J. Brockett, Esq., New Jersey; C. R. Hetfield, Esq., New York; C. B. Canfield, Esq., New York; Rev. E. A. Knapp, New York. To Fill Vacancies in Class I.: Mortimer J. Ennis, Esq., New

York; Rev. John Humpstone, New York.
To Fill Vacancies in Class II.: Rev. Wm. C. Bitting, New

York.

- (36) Field Secretary Morehouse presented a request from the National Committee on Federation of Churches that this Socity appoint a committee on Comity and Federation, whose work would be to confer with similar committees from other denominations looking toward closer coöperative relations of the Protestant evangelical churches.
- (37) Voted to appoint such a committee. Later the following were appointed:

Rev. W. C. P. Rhoades, New York; Rev. Alvah S. Hobart, New York; Rev. Edward Judson, New York.

Adjourned to 8 P.M.

THURSDAY-EVENING SESSION.

(38) Society convened at 8 P.M.

Singing.

Prayer, Rev. T. Edwin Brown of Pennsylvania.

(39) On motion of Rev. Warren G. Partridge of Ohio, voted that messages be sent to the Methodist Conference and the Presbyterian Assembly, now in session at Chicago and St. Louis, respectively. Cordial responses to both these messages were received as follows:

St. Louis, Mo., May 26th, 1900.

To the Baptist Societies, Detroit, Mich.:

Your greetings to the Presbyterian General Assembly cordially reciprocated. Read Hebrews thirteen: twenty, twenty-one.

ROBERT H. ROBERTS,

Stated Clerk.

CHICAGO, ILL., MAY 28, 1900.

S. Greene, Esq., Pres. Am. Baptist Home Mission Soc'y, Detroit: Fraternal greetings received with gladness. See Ephesians six, twenty-three.

C. W. MILLARD, For Meth. Gen. Conf.

(40) Committee on Enrollment reported as follows:

Life members present															٠.						.10	7
Annual members																					. 5	I
Delegates	• •	•	•	•	•	• •	•	•	• •		•		•		• •				•	• •	.10	2
V 1511015		•				• •			• •	•	•	•	• •	•	• •	•	•	• •	•		.202	1

Total525

These came from States as follows:

Vermont, 2; Michigan, 209; Illinois, 80; Ohio, 65; New York, 17; Indiana, 20; Iowa, 15; Massachusetts, 18; Wisconsin, 12; Pennsylvania, 10; Kansas, 7; New Jersey, 9; Canada, 8; Colorado, 5; Nebraska, 5; Montana, 2; Rhode Island, 3; Missouri, 4; Connecticut, 2; Indian Territory, 1; Oregon, 1; South Carolina, 1; Burmah, 3; Maine, 2; South Dakota, 2; Tennessee, 2; Africa, 1; New Hampshire, 3.

- (41) Address by Rev. H. R. Moseley, Santiago, Cuba, on "Cuba."
- (42) Address by Rev. H. P. McCormick of San Juan, Porto Rico, on "Porto Rico."
 - (43) Voted to accept the report of the board.
- (44) Voted that the hearty thanks of the Society be extended to the Woodward Avenue Baptist Church for the use of their beautiful house of worship for the meetings of the Society, and to the Baptist brotherhood of Detroit for their cordial welcome and hearty coöperation in making complete arrangements for the convenience and pleasure of those in attendance at the meetings of the Society; also to the railroads for transportation and to the press for their reports of the meetings.
- (45) President Greene introduced the President elect, E. M. Thresher, Esq., of Ohio.
- (46) Society adjourned after benediction by Rev. C. A. Wooddy of Oregon.
- (47) On Sunday morning the Anniversary sermon before the Home Mission Society, Missionary Union and Publication Society was preached by Rev. Dr. O. P. Gifford of New York. In the evening there was held a mass meeting, which was addressed by Rev. Dr. Madison C. Peters of New York City, Rev. Dr. Wayland Hoyt, Pennsylvania, and by Rev. Dr. Theo. G. Soares of Illinois.

ALVAH S. HOBART, Recording Secretary.

THE SIXTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

EXECUTIVE BOARD OF THE

American Baptist Home Mission Society.

PRESENTED AT DETROIT, MICH., MAY 23, 1900.

The Executive Board submits to the American Baptist Home Mission Society its Sixty-eighth Annual Report for the year ending March 31, 1900. It includes reports from the Treasurer, the Field Secretary, District Secretaries, Superintendents of Missions, General Missionaries, Superintendent of Education and Educational Agents, together with statistical tables.

OBITUARY.

During the year just closed death has claimed a number of those who have been closely identified with the work of the Society, among whom may be mentioned the following:

Dea. D. A. Waterman died at his home in Yonkers, N. Y., on Sunday, April 2, 1899. Mr. Waterman was born at Sodus, N. Y., in 1836; he began his business career when 14 years of age, and occupied various positions of trust and responsibility which he filled with great fidelity and ability. In 1892 he became Treasurer of the Michigan Central Railroad, and was in the active discharge of the duties of that office when his fatal illness came.

Mr. Waterman was always active in religious work, serving as Deacon in Baptist churches in Toledo, Detroit and Yonkers;

at one time he was member of the Board of the American Baptist Publication Society, and for several years had been a member of the Board of the American Baptist Home Mission Society and a member of its Finance Committee. After the death of the late Treasurer, J. G. Snelling, Mr. Waterman was elected Treasurer of the Society, without salary; he gave attention to the general oversight of the affairs of the office, while its active duties were performed by an assistant. He voluntarily retired from the office, in order that there might be elected one who should give his entire time to the transaction of its important duties.

C. H. Corey, D.D., President of the Richmond Theological Seminary, died at his home in Seabrook, N. H., September 5, 1899. He was born in Canada in 1834, graduated at the Acadia University in 1858 and from Newton Theological Seminary in 1861; after serving as pastor at Seabrook, N. H., from 1861-4 he entered the service of the Home Mission Society in 1865 at Charleston, S. C.; in 1867 he was made President of the Institute at Augusta, Ga., and in July, 1868, President of the Theological Seminary in Richmond, a position of responsibility which he filled with great acceptance for thirty-one years. His scholarly habits, his deep religious character, his geniality, his thorough honesty, made a profound impression upon multitudes of students who came under his instruction, and won for him the sincere respect and admiration of all classes of people with whom he came in contact.

Daniel Sharp Ford, Esq., was born in Cambridge, Mass., in 1822 and died in Boston December 24, 1899. Converted at the age of thirty years he began a phenomenal career of Christian activity and business success; as the editor and publisher of The Youth's Companion, he exerted a profound, wide and wholesome influence upon the young people of the nation. By thrift, industry and sagacity he accumulated a large fortune, the greater portion of which he left for charitable, religious and missionary purposes. It is estimated that the amount which will come into the Treasury of the Home Mission Society from his estate when

it is finally settled will approximate a quarter of a million dollars, the largest legacy ever received from any single individual.

Edward Cushing Mitchell, D.D., born in Bridgewater, Mass., September 20, 1829, and died at his home in Leland University, New Orleans, February 28, 1900. Dr. Mitchell was a graduate of Waterville College, Maine, and of Newton Theological Seminary. He served as pastor in Calais, Maine, Brockport, N. Y., and Rockford, Ill., from 1863-70; he taught in Shurtleff College from 1870-77; in the Theological Seminary at Chicago in 1877-8, in Regents' Park College, London, in 1878-82; he was President of the Theological School in Paris, France; in 1884 and 1885 he was President of Roger Williams University, Nashville, and from 1887 until his death, a period of thirteen years, he was President of Leland University of New Orleans. He was industrious, scholarly and painstaking in his work; a man of beautiful Christian spirit, exerting by his life as well as by his teaching a noble influence upon all who came within his sphere.

Among the missionaries who served the Society faithfully and who have passed away during the year are Revs. Henry Becker, at Allegheny, Pa., June, 1899; J. E. Lemar, at Fredonia, Kansas, September 16, 1899; E. N. Elton, who died at Salubria, Idaho, October 29, 1899; B. F. Hampton, at Nampa, Idaho, November 12, 1899; and N. Hayland, at Tacoma, Washington, March 14, 1900.

I. FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

The American Baptist Home Mission Society is simply the agent of those who desire to work through it as an organization for the special purpose of promoting the cause of Christianity on the American continent. Your Board has steadily aimed to ascertain the Divine Will and to follow the Divine Leadership in the work it has undertaken to do, and it aims to present to the denomination for support the varied classes of its work, appealing only to the highest motives, obedience to the Great Head of the Church, an absorbing love of souls, loyalty to the Truth as they understand it, and the broadest patriotism: it seeks to promote the

common weal by fostering intelligence and religion. The financial needs of the Society may be classified as follows:

I. CURRENT MISSIONARY WORK.

This involves the support of General State Missionaries, District Missionaries, Evangelists and Missionary Pastors. work is prosecuted not only in the vast region of Western States and Territories, but also among the score of foreign populations in many of the older States; it embraces Alaska and Mexico, Eastern Cuba and Porto Rico. It ranges from the primitive work of the pioneer missionary traveling on foot, on horseback, in gospel wagons or in the railway train, sowing the good seed by the wayside, in mining camps and in frontier settlements, to that of the City Missionary, toiling in the heart of the great centers of the population. The burden of the Society's endeavor is to send the living preacher to proclaim the Gospel, organize Sunday Schools, and to establish and build up that most permanent and beneficent of all Divine agencies for promoting human well being, the independent, self-sustaining, aggressive, missionary Baptist Church.

II. EDUCATIONAL WORK.

It supports either wholly or in part thirty institutions of learning, ranging from schools of primary grade up to the University with its professional departments. This work of Christian education carried on primarily for the benefit of our vast Negro population, of Indians, Chinese and other needy people, is one of great urgency and of sufficient magnitude to occupy the entire time and resources of an independent organization.

III. CHURCH ERECTION.

To aid in supplying churches with suitable places of worship is second only to supplying a living ministry. The power and influence of the missionary is necessarily largely determined by the facilities which he has of gathering the people together for religious services. It is safe to say that the Society might with very great profit to the denomination, expend in wise gifts, ten times the amount of money that it now is able to distribute in aiding in the erection of meeting houses.

IV. ADMINISTRATION.

To prosecute this three-fold work of Missions, Education and Church Erection, necessitates a large force of expert workers; administration, supervision and the collection of necessary funds are absolutely essential to any efficiency in missionary or educational operations. It is no more impossible to have a government without taxation than to carry on missionary work without administrative expenses. We believe that the most thorough examination of the work done by the Home Mission Society for sixty-eight years would show that it has been accomplished with rare economy and with the minimum of waste.

V. SCHOOL EQUIPMENT.

The schools that have been established and fostered by the Society require every year the expenditure of considerable sums of money for the purchase of additional ground, the erection of suitable buildings, the maintenance of proper insurance and the keeping of the buildings in repair, besides the renewal of furniture, apparatus, etc.

VI. ENDOWMENTS.

There is a growing need for endowment for these institutions. The history of Baptist institutions of learning, Academies, Colleges, Universities, Theological Seminaries, established beyond controversy the fact that without large and permanent endowments they cannot prosper. The concerted movement now in progress to add very largely to the already considerable endowments of the older Baptist institutions of the country, shows the

need and importance of these permanent funds. The same reasons which may be urged for the endowment of a Baptist school in the North are equally valid for the endowment of a Baptist school in the South, established by the Home Mission Society, and maintained for the benefit of the Negroes. If two million dollars could be at once secured as an endowment fund for these institutions it would not only ensure their future permanence, but would enable the Society to render its educational work vastly more efficient than it now is.

The growth of the Educational Endowment during ten years is shown by the following table, which gives the amount on hand at the end of each fiscal year, March 31st:

1890	\$132,258 22
1891	151,953 00
1892	165,325 45
1893	169,544 62
1894	174,605 15
1895	180,356 22
1896	187,719 91
1897	191,064 87
1898	196,545 09
1899	215,470 62
1900	274,352 11

VII. PERMANENT TRUST FUNDS.

It is not desirable that the Home Mission Society should be entirely relieved from the necessity of appealing for missionary funds, and thus sustaining vital relations with individual Christians and Churches and discharging one of its great functions of cultivating the grace of giving. Church life in order to be healthy must be permeated by the missionary spirit: nevertheless, permanent trust funds, the interest of which can be used for administrative and other current expenses serve to give steadiness to the work of the Society and help lighten the burden of care and responsibility which always presses heavily upon the administrative officers.

In connection with this matter of endowments and of permanent trust funds attention is earnestly invited to the fact that the prevailing rate of interest on investments has of late years steadily declined, so that unless there is a corresponding increase of the principal of these permanent trust funds the Society will suffer a serious loss in its annual income.

The increase in the amount of Permanent Trust Funds, the income of which is available for general purposes, is exhibited by the following table showing the amount of the fund at the end of each fiscal year, March 31st:

1890	\$138,928 03
1891	142,788 11
1892	149,873 82
1893	171,679 03
1894	173,779 03
1895	184,079 03
1896	184,079 03
1897	192,701 22
1898	197,498 90
1899	234,723 22
1900	244,904 90

ANNUITIES.

For more than thirty years your Board has been receiving from individuals contributions for its missionary and educational work on condition that during the lifetime of the givers it should return to them in annual payments a small income. The wisdom of the plan has been vindicated by its success.

By an agreement entered into between representatives of the American Baptist Home Mission Society, the American Baptist Missionary Union and the American Baptist Publication Society, there has been established a uniform rate of annuity, based upon the age of the annuitant. The rate is somewhat lower than that heretofore paid because we are obliged to accept a lower rate of interest for these funds when invested in safe securities.

LEGACIES.

The steady stream of beneficence flowing into our treasury year by year from legacies is an indication at once of the hold which the great cause of Home Missions has upon the hearts of the people, and upon their confidence in this Society as a trustworthy agent for the ultimate administration of their beneficence. Your Board regards itself as in the strictest sense a trustee, bound by the most sacred obligations to receive, protect and administer legacies in strict conformity with the purpose of the donors as expressed in their last will and testament.

The total amount of money received for all purposes, including current expenses, Permanent Trust Funds, Educational Endowments and Church Edifice work, from legacies during the present decade, is shown by the following table exhibiting the amount received for each fiscal year, ending March 31st:

1891	\$57,472 08
1892	183,305 50
1893	133,614 40
1894	45,559 32
1895	163,851 70
1896	172,760 82
1897	59,003 67
1898	41,541 65
1899	99,288 82
1900	109,119 79

Making an aggregate for ten years of \$1,065,517.75. Being an annual average from this source of \$106,551.77.

The wide discussion of Christian stewardship and systematic beneficence, which has been a characteristic feature of denominational life during the last four years, has been productive of very wholesome results and has aided in putting the cause of missions upon a sounder and more enduring basis than ever before. Multitudes of churches and of individuals have come to recognize not only the obligation to use money religiously, but the sweet privi-

lege of coöperating with the Master by the use of their means in promoting the progress of His kingdom on the earth.

There is a reasonable expectation that the period of material prosperity upon which the country has so fully entered and which gives promise of abiding, will witness a steady and gratifying increase in the amount of money given to missions. The receipts of this Society, both for its current work and for the increase of its permanent funds, ought to be very marked, and doubtless will be. This is a favorable time to create endowments.

While we are obliged to report a deficit at the close of our fiscal year, March 31st, 1900, we are glad to be able to say that on the whole the year has been one of great prosperity.

RECEIPTS.

Contributions have been received from forty-eight of the States and Territories of our own country, and from Alaska, British Columbia, Mexico and Japan.

The total receipts for the year, from all sources, and for all the purposes of the Society, both designated and general, have been \$580,801.61.

These may be classified as follows:

I.—For General Purposes—

1. From Contributions o	f	Churches,	Sunday	Schools	and	Indi-
viduals:						

(a) Undesignated	.\$216,340 02
(b) For Education	13,152 51
(c) For Particular Schools	32,758 94
2. From Legacies:	
(a) Undesignated	31,954 70
(b) For Education	1,626 75
3. From Annuity Funds, released by death of donors	13,600 00
4. From Income on Invested Funds and Publication	
Account	43,264 99
	Anna Carlotte Control of the Control

\$352,697 91

32	
II. For Permanent Trust Fund—	
1. From Contributions:	
(a) Undesignated \$605 00	
(b) Designated 7,176 25	
2. From Annuity Funds Released 1,500 00	
3. From Legacies:	
(a) Undesignated 9,576 68	
(b) Designated 60,205 24	
III For Associate Founds	\$79,063 17
III. For Annuity Funds—	
1. From Contributions	
2. From increase in invested rund 232 50	\$94,043 04
IV. For Conditional Fund—	+747-43 -4
I. Contributions, designated	5,040 00
V. Church Edifice Funds—	
I. From Contributions:	
(a) For Gift Fund\$22,601 50	
(b) For Loan Fund	
2. From Legacies:	
(a) For Gift Fund	
(b) For Church Edifice Trust Fund. 3,717 42	
3. From Annuity Fund Released:	
(a) For Gift Fund 3,800 00	
4. From Investments:	
(a) For Gift Fund	
(b) For Loan Fund 6,634 86 5. From Gifts Returned 963 47	
5. From Gifts Returned 963 47	\$50,764 94
	\$581,609 06
Balance on hand at the beginning of the	\$501,009 O
year:	
General Fund	
Emergency Fund 36,126 62	
Church Edifice Gift Fund 9,470 63	
	\$51,487 54
Debt	32,200 90
	\$665,297 50

DISBURSEMENTS.

DISBURSEMENTS.	
I. General Purposes—	
1. For Missions	\$198,781 63
2. For Schools	135,511 85
3. General Superintendents	10,642 29
4. District Secretaries	
5. Home Office 15,549 68	
6. Publication Account 12,347 50	
\$57,941 68	
Deduct Amount Paid by Church Edi-	
fice Funds included below 6,906 76	
	51,034 92
7. Paid to Annuitants	18,692 66
8. Miscellaneous	2,608 89
	\$417,272 24
II. Church Edifice Funds—	
I. Gifts to Churches\$31,484 05	
2. Expenditures:	
(a) Gift Fund 4,631 74	
(b) Loan Fund 4,725 73	
3. Interest:	
(a) Loan Fund 597 00	
(4) Louis Lou	41,438 52
	\$458,710 76
Added to Dominant Trust Funda.	\$450,/10 /0
Added to Permanent Trust Funds:	
For General Purposes\$10,181 68	
For Schools and Education 68,881 49	
Annuity Fund 94,043 04	
For Church Edifice Gift Fund 3,717 42	
For Church Edifice Loan Fund 2,800 15	
Conditional Fund 5,040 00	
	- \$184,663 78
Cash on Hand, designated \$9,643 48	
Cash in Gift Fund 12,279 48	
	21,922 96
	\$665,297 50

· DISTRICT SECRETARIES.

The following table gives the districts and the names and addresses of the Secretaries:

- I. NEW ENGLAND DISTRICT.—F. T. Hazelwood, D.D., Tremont Temple, Boston, Mass.
- 2. NEW YORK DISTRICT.—Dwight Spencer, D.D., 111 Fifth avenue, New York City.
- 3. PHILADELPHIA DISTRICT.—E. B. Palmer, D.D., 1420 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.
- 4. LAKE DISTRICT.—E. H. E. Jameson, D.D., 106 Smith avenue, Detroit, Mich.
- 5. WABASH DISTRICT.—Rev. S. C. Fulmer, 292 East Fifteenth street, Indianapolis, Ind.
- 6. CHICAGO DISTRICT.—J. B. Thomas, D.D., Monon Building, 324 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.
- 7. UPPER MISSISSIPPI DISTRICT.—O. A. Williams, D.D., 702 Lumber Exchange, Minneapolis, Minn.
 - 8. CENTRAL DISTRICT.—Rev. D. D. Proper, Des Moines, Iowa.
- 9. PACIFIC DISTRICT.—C. A. Wooddy, D.D., 175 Fourth street, Portland, Ore.
 - 10. KANAWHA DISTRICT.-W. E. Powell, D.D., Parkersburg, W. Va.

The reports of the Secretaries follow:

NEW ENGLAND DISTRICT.

F. T. HAZELWOOD, D.D., DISTRICT SECRETARY.

The gathering of money for the past year has been attended with an unusual combination of difficulties:

In the first place, the fact that the Society was able to close the year preceding with a balance in its treasury has worked against us. It did not matter that this balance represented a part only of an annuity, the whole of which we had a right to expect to use in advanced work in our mission fields, and that without it we would have closed the year 1898-'99 with a considerable deficit. Not a few individuals said to me, when handing in their offerings for that year, "I am not going to give you so much this year as last; you do not need it." And at the beginning of the new year and far into it the same impression prevailed, that the Home Mission Society was in good condition, and did not especially need the help of the denomination.

In the second place, the number of deaths of individual givers has been during the year unusually large. I never before knew so many of those who, in the closing of the year were accustomed to hand in their personal gifts, to cease from the living within the same year. A list of such would disclose the fact that the Society is the loser to a considerable amount from this source alone. It is a noteworthy fact also that in almost, if not all of these instances death overtook those who gave while living, and made no provision for gifts from their estates after death.

In the third place, this is one of the rare occasions, when the month of March has yielded a very small amount in legacies, less than one thousand dollars. In almost every other year, for a long time, something substantial has been added to the receipts of the Society from this source alone. As will be seen below, the amount from legacies is considerable, but less than ten thousand dollars from this source were available for the general work of the Society, as the bequests were for permanent funds and specific work.

In the fourth place, changes in the method of collecting funds for missions have operated against us. In instances which could be cited, the old method, which had for years yielded a certain return, has been superseded by a new method, which has postponed the offering for Home Missions to the months of April, May and June, and even later into the new year. We suffered somewhat from this source the year before; we are likely to suffer the coming year, as the changing of a method of giving sometimes proves to be the destruction of the habit of giving. Experience teaches us that, when the collection is carried forward into a new year, we seldom, if ever, make it up. The gifts are lost for the whole year.

In the fifth place, one of the most embarrassing difficulties in collection the past year has been the pledging of individuals, Sunday Schools, Young People's Societies and churches to the support of other work to such an extent as has made it impossible for them to contribute anything, or at the best more than the merest pittance, for the work of The American Baptist Home Mission Society, a statement which is not rashly made, but in accordance with testimony in my possession. This is lamentably true of the Young People's Societies and Sunday Schools in New England.

In the sixth place, there has been the past year an increasing number of claimants for the beneficence of the churches of the New England District. Boston is the objective point of men from the South and West, who come with causes of all kinds, some of which have real and intensified merit. Many of our best givers give from principle, and in proportion to income, making up their budget for beneficence as conscientiously as in any other department of expenditure. They have just so much to distribute, and hence do not always give the same amount to us, if they are confronted with the importunities of other objects apparently deserv-

ing. The past year has been marked by a large number of such appeals; great interests have depended upon the raising of large sums of money, interests vital to the churches and educational institutions of the denomination. It was no more than fair that others should have their chance.

In the seventh place, a large number of our strongest churches in this District have been pastorless the past year. The absence of the pastor often makes a great difference with the collection. In some cases no attention was paid to the matter, and in other cases no collection was taken until within two or three weeks of the close of the fiscal year, and in some cases, after the collection had been taken for one of the Societies, it was thought best to defer the collection for the Home Mission Society until later, thus cutting off the contribution for the year. In three pastorless churches alone the loss from this source, compared with the contributions of last year, when pastors were with them, was over \$1600.00.

I cannot forbear to give my tribute of praise, in behalf of the Society, to those noble men and women, who have now for so many years remembered us in their annual giving for missions, even though they may not have given so much this year as in other years.

It is gratifying to know that some of the churches have increased their offerings over those of the year before. Increasing prosperity has shown itself in the giving of some of the first fruits to the cause of Christ.

I am indebted to the pastors for many courtesies and much help. Some of them have increased the offerings of their people by a wise and business-like management. The pastor who has wholly neglected the claim of missions has not been much in evidence. Now and then, it is true, one is found who leaves a church with no missionary record, and, taking a church with a missionary record, allows its interest to die out for lack of pastoral care; but, on the other hand, it has been a delight to find cases, where the successor of such a man has given almost his first attention to the awakening of the missionary love and devotion. It is needless to say that such a ministry has invariably resulted in an advancement of the financial, as well as the spiritual, interests of the church itself. For, though oft quoted, it is ever worthy of note, that "there is that scattereth and yet increaseth, and there is that withholdeth more than is meet, but it tendeth to poverty."

The following is the financial table for the year:

Total contributions from the churches \$28,082 43

Total contributions from individuals 40,786 25

Total contributions from Sunday Schools 1,396 87

Total contributions from Young People's Societies 673 84

Total contributions from legacies 76,899 12

Total from all sources \$147,838 51

Total from all sources last year 92,454 00

Increase this year	\$55,384	
Total from the churches this year	\$28,082	43
Total from the churches last year	27,057	93
Increase this year	\$1,024	50.
Total from individuals this year	\$40,786	25
Total from individuals last year	27,089	24
Increase this year	\$13,697	01
Total from Sunday Schools last year	\$1,626	
Total from Sunday Schools this year	1,396	
Decrease this year	\$229	84
Total from Young People's Societies this year	\$673	
Total from Young People's Societies last year	642	
Increase this year	\$31	48
Total from legacies this year	\$76,899	-
Total from legacies last year	36,037	76
Increase this year	\$40,861	36
Of the contributions of individuals there were for Conditional	¢-0	
Trust Funds this year Last year	\$28,250	
	10,000	_
Increase this year	\$18,250	00
Trust Funds	\$68,230	08
Last year	5,350	00
Increase this year	\$62,880	08
There has been received from this District at the Southern		
Schools of the Society this year	\$3,025	
Last year	2,963	33
Increase	\$62	43

The following tables of the collections for the past ten years may be of interest to the friends of the Society:

38 ANNUAL RI	EPORT OF THE	BOARD.	[1900.
			Sunday
	Churches.	Individuals	Schools
1890-91	\$29,042 16	\$26,257 05	\$2,289 51
1891-92	27,194 43	10,895 67	2,132 20
1892-93	30,442 50	19,648 52	1,453 04
1893-94	28,169 40	12,859 14	1,448 73
1894-95	30,715 56	19,899 43	1,787 76
1895-96	30,213 77	23,061 84	1,595 83
1896-97	28,429 02	18,527 61	1,464 14
1897-98	30,146 31	49,266 64	1,790 59
1898-99	27,057 93	27,089 24	1,626 71
1899-00	28,082 43	40,786 25	1,396 87
Totals	\$289,493 51 Legacies.	\$248,291 39 Y. P. Societies.	\$16,985 38 Totals.
1890-91		\$679 15	\$95,147 06
1891-92		497 10	03,122 24
1892-93		296 52	131,211 35
1893-94		478 44	65,444 79
1894-95		650 95	162,410 30
1895-96		888 27	202,832 37
1896-97		893 57	83,628 39
1897-98		862 86	109,252 64
1898-99		642 36	92,454 00
1899-00		673 84	147,838 51
	-		

NEW YORK DISTRICT.

NEW YORK AND NORTHERN NEW JERSEY, DWIGHT SPENCER, D.D., SECRETARY, NEW YORK CITY.

The district comprises the State of New York and three associations in Northern New Jersey. In the three New Jersey Associations there are ninety-nine churches, and in New York 961, making the whole number in the District 1060.

As will be seen from the following financial statement, the year has been one of marked prosperity, the contributions having been largely in excess of those of former years.

RECEIPTS FROM NEW JERSEY.

69 Churches contributed	\$4,481	89	
17 Sunday Schools contributed	427	12 E E E	
11 Young People's Societies contributed	146	31	
I Women's Society contributed	11	00	
17 Individuals contributed	767	26	
		_	\$5,833 79
RECEIPTS FROM NEW YORK.			
- (Cl1			
546 Churches contributed		730	
137 Sunday Schools contributed	1,424		
68 Young People's Societies contributed	1,134		
7 Women's Societies contributed	141	-	
122 Individuals contributed	70,229		
17 Legacies amounted to	18,191		
			\$117,586 66
Trust and annuity funds from New Jersey	\$29,500	00	
Trust and annuity funds from New York	10,749	50	
			\$40,249 50
Total amount from District		сом	\$163,669 95
		сом	\$163,669 95
RECEIPTS FROM NEW YORK FOR SOCIETY'S IMMEDIAT	E USE, (\$163,669 95
RECEIPTS FROM NEW YORK FOR SOCIETY'S IMMEDIAT THOSE OF LAST YEAR.	E USE, (32	\$163,669 95
RECEIPTS FROM NEW YORK FOR SOCIETY'S IMMEDIAT THOSE OF LAST YEAR. Churches contributed this year	\$26,464 23,020	32	\$163,669 95
RECEIPTS FROM NEW YORK FOR SOCIETY'S IMMEDIAT THOSE OF LAST YEAR. Churches contributed this year	\$26,464 23,020	3 ² 17	\$163,669 95 PARED WITH
RECEIPTS FROM NEW YORK FOR SOCIETY'S IMMEDIAT THOSE OF LAST YEAR. Churches contributed this year	\$26,464 23,020 \$1,424	32 17 62	\$163,669 95 PARED WITH
RECEIPTS FROM NEW YORK FOR SOCIETY'S IMMEDIAT THOSE OF LAST YEAR. Churches contributed this year	\$26,464 23,020 \$1,424 1,119	32 17 62	\$163,669 95 PARED WITH \$3,444 15
RECEIPTS FROM NEW YORK FOR SOCIETY'S IMMEDIAT THOSE OF LAST YEAR. Churches contributed this year Churches contributed last year Gain this year 137 Sunday Schools contributed this year 99 Sunday Schools contributed last year Gain this year	\$26,464 23,020 \$1,424 1,119	32 17 62 62	\$163,669 95 PARED WITH
RECEIPTS FROM NEW YORK FOR SOCIETY'S IMMEDIAT THOSE OF LAST YEAR. Churches contributed this year Churches contributed last year Gain this year 137 Sunday Schools contributed this year 99 Sunday Schools contributed last year Gain this year 68 Young People's Societies this year	\$26,464 23,020 \$1,424 1,119 \$1,134	32 17 62 62 65	\$163,669 95 PARED WITH \$3,444 15
RECEIPTS FROM NEW YORK FOR SOCIETY'S IMMEDIAT THOSE OF LAST YEAR. Churches contributed this year Churches contributed last year Gain this year 137 Sunday Schools contributed this year 99 Sunday Schools contributed last year Gain this year 68 Young People's Societies this year 88 Young People's Societies last year	\$26,464 23,020 \$1,424 1,119 \$1,134	32 17 62 62 65	\$163,669 95 PARED WITH \$3,444 15 305 00
Churches contributed this year Churches contributed last year Gain this year 137 Sunday Schools contributed this year 99 Sunday Schools contributed last year Gain this year 68 Young People's Societies this year 88 Young People's Societies last year Gain this year	\$26,464 23,020 \$1,424 1,119 \$1,134 604	32 17 62 62 62 65 20	\$163,669 95 PARED WITH \$3,444 15
Churches contributed this year Churches contributed last year Churches contributed last year Gain this year 137 Sunday Schools contributed this year 99 Sunday Schools contributed last year Gain this year 68 Young People's Societies this year 88 Young People's Societies last year Gain this year 7 Women's Societies this year	\$26,464 23,020 \$1,424 1,119 \$1,134 604	32 17 62 62 62 65 20	\$163,669 95 PARED WITH \$3,444 15 305 00
Churches contributed this year Churches contributed last year Gain this year 137 Sunday Schools contributed this year 99 Sunday Schools contributed last year Gain this year 68 Young People's Societies this year 88 Young People's Societies last year Gain this year	\$26,464 23,020 \$1,424 1,119 \$1,134 604	32 17 62 62 65 20	\$163,669 95 PARED WITH \$3,444 15 305 00
Churches contributed this year Churches contributed last year Gain this year 137 Sunday Schools contributed this year 99 Sunday Schools contributed last year Gain this year 68 Young People's Societies this year 88 Young People's Societies last year 7 Women's Societies this year 16 Women's Societies last year	\$26,464 23,020 \$1,424 1,119 \$1,134 604 \$141 217	32 17 62 62 65 20	\$163,669 95 PARED WITH \$3,444 15 305 00
Churches contributed this year Churches contributed last year Gain this year 137 Sunday Schools contributed this year 99 Sunday Schools contributed last year Gain this year 68 Young People's Societies this year 88 Young People's Societies last year 7 Women's Societies this year 16 Women's Societies last year Loss this year Loss this year	\$26,464 23,020 \$1,424 1,119 \$1,134 604 \$141 217	32 17 62 62 65 20 90 79	\$163,669 95 PARED WITH \$3,444 15 305 00 530 45
Churches contributed this year Churches contributed last year Gain this year 137 Sunday Schools contributed this year 99 Sunday Schools contributed last year Gain this year 68 Young People's Societies this year 88 Young People's Societies last year 7 Women's Societies this year 16 Women's Societies last year Loss this year Loss this year	\$26,464 23,020 \$1,424 1,119 \$1,134 604 \$141 217	32 17 62 62 65 20 90 79	\$163,669 95 PARED WITH \$3,444 15 305 00 530 45
Churches contributed this year Churches contributed last year Gain this year 137 Sunday Schools contributed this year 99 Sunday Schools contributed last year Gain this year 68 Young People's Societies this year 88 Young People's Societies last year 7 Women's Societies this year 16 Women's Societies last year Loss this year Loss this year	\$26,464 23,020 \$1,424 1,119 \$1,134 604 \$141 217 \$70,229 52,597	32 17 62 62 65 20 90 79	\$163,669 95 PARED WITH \$3,444 15 305 00 530 45

Legacies this year	
Gain this year	13,381 85
Total of gains over losses	\$35.217.70

It should be stated in explanation of these figures that the number of Sunday Schools and Young People's Societies reported as contributing represents only a part of those actually giving. Many Schools and Societies contribute through the churches with which they are connected, and hence the number and amount cannot be ascertained. The plan for these organizations to contribute at the same time as the churches cannot be too highly commended, but the Secretary is convinced that a published recognition of the amounts contributed would help to increase the interest of the children and young people in the Society's work, and stimulate to larger giving.

The increase in the amount contributed by the churches is peculiarly interesting from the fact that while there has been a large falling off in the contributions of some of the larger city churches, the deficiency has been so much more than made up by the increased giving of churches in the smaller towns. This shows that the systematic work among the country and village churches, which the Secretary has been doing, is bearing fruit. The question will naturally be asked why it is, that, with all the work being done and the missionary literature that is being distributed, there are still so many churches that give nothing. Taking from the total number of churches in the District (1060), the German churches that cannot through the German Conference (26), the colored churches that cannot at present be counted on (27), the churches reporting only from seven to fifty members, that can only give small amounts (224), the churches actually contributing (615), and we still have 168 churches of more than fifty members each, that give nothing. From his twelve years' experience among the churches both East and West, the Secretary is convinced that the failure on the part of these churches to join in the great movement the denomination is making for the evangelization of the destitute millions in our country can be traced, in most instances, to the indifference of their pastors.

The Secretary takes but small credit to himself for the enlarged income of the present year. First of all he has had the hearty coöperation of the pastors of the contributing churches, and then the officers at the rooms have ever been ready to visit churches and aid in many other ways in bringing about the grand result.

PHILADELPHIA DISTRICT: PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN NEW JERSEY, DELAWARE, MARYLAND, AND DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

E. B. PALMER, D.D., PHILADELPHIA, DISTRICT SECRETARY.

The year has been a successful one. The work has been prosecuted with exacting attention to the interests of the great cause represented by the Society. While attending to the activities required by the field, an unusual amount of office work has been done, as shown in the large amount of the postage account, over \$152. The correspondence has increased, and a large amount of printed matter has been sent out.

The total cash receipts from all sources is \$29,736.61. Of this amount Pennsylvania is to be credited with \$23,618.91; New Jersey, \$4075.48; Delaware, \$785.35; Maryland, \$55; District of Columbia, \$1241.87. Analysis of the above contrasted with the year preceding presents the following:

the above contrasted with the Jear preceding presents the follow	, P .	
Total from churches this year	\$12,661	98
Total from churches last year	11,484	77
Increase	\$1,177	21
Total from individuals this year	\$11,275	55
Total from individuals last year	7,322	85
Increase	\$3,952	70
Total from Sunday Schools this year	\$1,473	76
Total from Sunday Schools last year	740	42
Increase	\$733	24
Total from Young People's Societies this year	\$334	09
Total from Young People's Societies last year	204	58
Increase	\$129	51
Total from other organizations this year	\$319	81
Total from other organizations last year	41	50
Increase	\$278	31
Total from legacies this year	\$671	51
Total from legacies last year	3,638	20
Decrease	\$2,926	68
Total from annuities this year	\$3,000	00
Total from annuities last year	4,300	00
Decrease	\$1,300	00
Total from all sources this year	\$29,736	61
Total from all sources last year	27,740	70
Increase	\$1,996	54

In addition to the above there has been deeded to the Society two houses and lots in Northumberland, Penn., by Mrs. Lydia A. Watts, wife of Deacon Henry Watts. They have long been identified with the church in that place. The interest manifested by these friends is most gratifying, and it is to be hoped that their example will stimulate others to remember the cause of Christ in the disposal of their property.

The Rev. O. W. Van Osdel, D.D., spent a short time here in the interest of his church at Spokane, and collected nearly \$1000. Ninety per cent. of this was clear gain for our home field, as the money could not have been otherwise secured. It was a genuine satisfaction thus to aid in placing on a permanent foundation one of our own churches in an important and growing center in the great Northwest. A conservative estimate of the value of the above items would add to the year's assets from three to four thousand dollars.

The plan suggested by the Systematic Beneficence Commission in the districting of the field has been cordially adopted by the various associations, but a number of the churches still hold to the old dates. Speaking generally, however, the movement is a success, especially in New Jersey. In Western Pennsylvania there is a growing tendency among the churches to use the weekly subscription plan and divide the results among the various causes. As a whole it works well. We give it welcome because it breaks up the old habits of inconsiderate giving. The churches adopting it have shown considerable increase in benevolence. I have visited seventy-one churches; preached fifty-six sermons; delivered fifty-seven lectures and addresses; attended ten Associations personally, and twenty by substitute. There have been 512 contributing churches against 483 last year; 166 Sundays Schools, against ninety-five last year; twenty-nine Young People's Societies against forty-one last year; sixty-one personal contributors against sixty the year preceding.

It is impossible to give an analysis of the receipts for the last decade. My records up to 1892 were destroyed by the fire. The following is the exhibit for eight years:

In the first column is the aggregate amount from organized sources, including annuities.

	C	hurches :	and					
	Other	Organiz	ations.	Perso	nal.	Legacie	es.	Total.
1893		\$12,141	44	\$8,069	25	\$9,189	97	\$29,400 66
1894		12,979	68	6,822	42	3,330	95	23,132 05
1895		15,540	81	4,828	78	9,645	30	30,014 89
1896		13,710	91	5,393	07	457	47	19,561 98
1897		16,293	79	5,663	40	5,941	04	27,898 23
1898		14,966	95	8,230	08	5,416	66	28,613 69
1899		17,220	12	7,382	35	3,138	20	27,740 67
1900		17,789	54	11,275	55	671	52	29,736 61

The books furnished by the Society have not hitherto provided for a separate account from Churches, Sunday Schools, Young People's Societies, etc. This analysis has only been furnished in the reports for the last three years. From what we have in our possession we are able to present only the following: Aggregate number of contributing churches Sunday Schools, etc., 1895, 432; 1896, 533; 1897, 631; 1898, 679; 1899, 687; 1900, 778.

Churches, 1898, 476; 1899, 483; 1900, 512. Sunday Schools, 1898, 117; 1899, ninety-five; 1900, 166. Young People's Societies, 1898, twenty-seven; 1899, forty-one; 1900, twenty-nine. Other organizations, 1898, six; 1899, eight; 1900, ten. Personal, 1898, fifty-three; 1899, sixty; 1900, sixty-one.

Mrs. William Scott has been working in the district for a portion of the year. From April to July her time was divided between this and the New York District. After her return in August, the state of her health was such as to make it impossible for her to resume field duty until October, when she began in Western Pennsylvania; continuing into the month of December, with Pittsburg as a center. After this a short period was spent in the City of Washington, mostly among the colored churches. From the early part of January to March 20th she was in Philadelphia and vicinity. She spoke on an average from five to six times a week. She is thoroughly devoted to her work, and her main danger lies in overtaxing her strength. Of the quality of her service there has been but one testimony, that of unqualified approval among strong and weak churches, white and colored alike.

The esteem in which she is held is attested by the fact that the Ministers' Conferences, both of Pittsburg and Philadelphia, with great cordiality put on record a minute of their high appreciation. The colored Ministers' Conferences of Washington and Philadelphia did the same. By education, nature and grace she is rarely qualified for effective service in public address.

It is impossible to measure the value of this kind of effort in figures. On many occasions her addresses were given out of the period for Home Mission offerings, when there was merely an effort to meet the expenses of the itinerary. In others contributions have been increased and many subscribers secured to the Monthly. There were pledges to the amount of \$1500 by the colored churches of Washington for Union University, which it is hoped will be redeemed in the near future.

We cannot close this report without again expressing our conviction that the efforts to win the foreign population of the district, especially in Pennsylvania, should be greatly extended. Many thousands of Italians, Poles, Hungarians and others are to be found here. Certainly the obligation is as sacred to evangelize the foreign element in our own land as to convert the people remote from us.

THE LAKE DISTRICT: MICHIGAN AND OHIO.

E. H. E. JAMESON, D.D., DISTRICT SECRETARY.

There has been much prosperity in temporal things throughout the Lake District during the past year, and a good degree of prosperity also in Zion. The factories and mills have been in ceaseless operation and the farmers have realized returns from their labors beyond their expectations. There is surely cause for gratitude among business men and laborers for what has come into their hands and Christian people should, if they do not, recognize God's good hand in dealing so generously with them. From the increased gifts it may be inferred that our church members have more money than in some former years, and have also a sense of thankfulness for the improved conditions. The work of collecting funds for the Society, however, has not been free from difficulties. In Ohio the plan of systematic beneficence has not been completely established for lack of State organization and direction, although many of the churches are endeavoring to "observe times and seasons," as laid down in "the rotary system," as was suggested by the Missionary Secretaries some six or more years ago. Too many of the churches, it may be said, still have their own plans, or no plans at all, and if they do anything for missions, it is done from occasional impulse. The fact that a large sum of money had to be raised in Ohio for educational purposes has, no doubt, lessened the church contributions and individual gifts to missions. The District Secretary has had to meet this pressure upon the churches, and yet, it is gratifying to state that many with this additional obligation upon them remained loyal to the Home Mission cause and did not neglect the usual offerings.

In Michigan the change has been made during the year, by vote of the State Convention, from old plans to the new and better plan suggested by systematic beneficence. This has changed the times of contributing somewhat, and a few churches, therefore, did not get their offerings into the fiscal year. Nevertheless, there is a perceptible gain in the amount contributed, though from fewer churches. All the churches, it is hoped, will fall into line under the new plan, by another year.

The District Secretary takes pleasure in mentioning the valuable service rendered to the Society during the year by Mrs. E. G. Wheeler, special representative. She has traveled much over both States, and has made many addresses, which produced a deep impression on her audiences. As Mrs. Wheeler goes to other districts we commend her most heartily to churches, Sunday Schools and Young People's Societies.

The amounts contributed to the Society we give below:

MICHIGAN.

From Churches	\$3,276 20
From Sunday Schools	105 83
From Young People's Societies	57 88
From Women's Circles	3 00
From the Woman's H. M. Society of Michigan	622 50
From Individual and Miscellaneous Gifts	450 65
From Legacies	
	-

Total. \$5,634 28
Funds have also been received and forwarded for the Society on which

annuities are paid amounting to \$1400.00.

The number of churches contributing for the year was 185; Sunday Schools, forty-eight; Young People's Societies, twenty-five.

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		-
From 222 Churches	\$5,290	30
From 50 Sundays Schools	405	89
From 15 Young People's Societies	164	00
From 19 Women's Societies	232	34
From Legacies	2,264	00
From Various Individual and Miscellaneous Contributions	1,835	56
Total To which may be added \$5000.00 gift on conditions.	\$10,192	09
Total from Ohio and Michigan, aside from Trust Funds, Condi-		
ditional Gift, etc.	\$15,876	37
Total with Trust Funds and Conditional Gift	6,440	00
Total	\$22,316	37

As this report closes a decade of service for the Home Mission Society, it may be of interest to those who have contributed their funds to the work to have in a convenient form a table showing the amounts given each year, and the number of churches, Sunday Schools, etc., from which the contributions have come. They are given below. The contributions vary in amount, according to circumstances. In the "hard times," less was given. In the year when the "Joint Debt" was being paid the amount was less, though the aggregate, including the "debt money" was more. The last year shows that more churches and Sunday Schools have contributed than in some preceding years and the amounts have been larger.

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THE LAKE DISTRICT-OIND AND MICHIGAN

A DECADE OF CONTRIBUTIONS

MICHIGAN

•1		Con	tributions	from Chu	Contributions from Churches, Sunday Sschools, etc.	lay Sschool	ols, etc.			
YEAR	No. of Churches	No. of Sunday Schools	No. of Young Peoples' Societies	Women's Circles	From	From Sunday Schools	Young People's Societies	Women's Societies	Individual and Miscel'ous	Legaci
1890 1892 1893 1893 1895 1895 1898 1898	144 144 146 146 148 188 188 188 188	# 4 4 4 1 2 4 5 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	E 2 4 4 4 4 6 6 7 7 8 7 7 8 7 7 8 7 7 8 7 7 8 7 7 8 7 7 8 7 7 8 7	1111111111	23.4.6.00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	\$175 00 162 00 175 00 195 00 66 70 235 68 91 09 170 54 177 70 195 83	\$42 % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % %	\$1,400 00 1,400 00 1,400 00 1,350 00 1,250 00 1,054 50 875 00 650 00 625 50	\$373 00 317 00 317 00 350 00 350 00 32 52 86 00 475 44 119 68 450 65	\$3,197 30 150 00 170 07 142 92 3,000 000 1,000 1,008

\$302 8 5,5595 80 106 80 8,261 80 8,000 80 8,000 80 800 80 2,264 80 Norgs.—In 1898 the total gifts from Ohio, including the Matured Annuity Funds of Dea. Martin E. Gray were \$78,711.11.
In 1896 the total contributions from Ohio churches were \$15,416, which included \$10,000 given by John D. Rockefeller through the Euclid Avenue Church, Cleveland.

The German contributions of the Lake District are included in our report, being for the year \$817.57.

During the year I have traveled 18,715 miles, preached sixty-three sermons, delivered seventy addresses, visited seventy-five churches, attended thirty-eight Associations, and twenty-five other public meetings. I have also attended ninety-two prayer meetings, obtained subscribers to the Home Mission Monthly amounting to \$50.50, and have written about 1000 letters and postal cards, besides sending off by express and mail many thousands of booklets, leaflets, collection envelopes and circulars. My office work has largely increased and a considerable portion of time must necessarily be given to it, yet no public work has been neglected that I am aware of.

During the ten years of service referred to in the table above given, I have traveled not far from 200,000 miles, preached 650 sermons and made 850 addresses.

With prayer for Divine guiding, I am ready for future service.

WABASH DISTRICT: INDIANA AND SOUTHERN ILLINOIS.

REV. SCHUYLER C. FULMER, INDIANAPOLIS, IND., DISTRICT SECRETARY.

The features that are peculiar to this District have been pointed out in my last three annual reports, and to get a full analysis of the make up of this District I would refer the reader to the report of last year. My plans for the dissemination of a knowledge of Home Mission work and for cooperation in the collection of funds are succeeding as well as I could expect. I now have an Associational Secretary in each Association, and my list of Church Secretaries of Home Missions is constantly growing. It is with pleasure that I call attention to the fact that Indiana made a gain of 223/3 per cent. on the income from churches, Sunday Schools, B. Y. P. U.'s, personal offerings, associational collections, and W. M. Circles; also that Central and Southern Illinois made a gain of 111/2 per cent. on the same sources. I wish in this public and permanent way to express my most sincere appreciation of the aid given me in my work by the pastors and many willing laymen, and also in this connection to specially mention the State Managing Committee of Home Missions in Indiana and the Associational Secretaries and Church Secretaries in the whole District. Many of them have worked earnestly and efficiently and the results are apparent.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT-IN INDIANA.

20 B. Y. P. Unions gave	\$113 92
34 Sunday Schools gave	160 47
66 personal gifts amounted to	724 35

48 ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BOARD.	[1900.
2 Women's Mission Circles gave	2,642 83 30 00 2 18
Total Total last year	\$3,673 75 2,994 39
Gain this year	\$679 36
IN SOUTHERN ILLINOIS.	
6 Associational collections amounted to 3 Women's Mission Circles gave 22 B. Y. P. Unions gave 45 Sunday Schools gave 121 personal gifts amounted to 197 churches gave Total Total Total last year Gain this year	\$31 26 12 50 102 61 191 89 605 48 1,336 06 \$2,279 80 2,044 54 \$235 26
IN THE DISTRICT.	
Total from all sources last year	\$6,408 93 5,953 55
Decrease this year Note.—This decrease is caused by no contribution to Annuthis year, as against one last year of \$1370.	\$455 38 nuity Fund
Total from churches this year	\$3,978 89 3,407 77
Increase this year Total from individuals this year Total from individuals last year	\$571 12 \$1,329 83 1,199 03
Increase this year Total from Sunday Schools this year Total from Sunday Schools last year	\$130 80 \$352 36 227 35
Increase this year Total from B. Y. P. Unions this year Total from B. Y. B. Unions last year	\$125 01 \$216 53 175 67
Increase this year	\$40 86

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DISTRICT-PAST FOUR YEARS.

		CC	MP	ARATIVE	TAE	BLE.			. ,
Year ending March 31st.	No.	Churches.	No.	S. S.3.	No.	B. Y. P. U's.	No.	Individuals.	All Sources.
1897 1898 1899 1900	486 485 492 539	\$3,478.92 3,573.32 3,407.77 3,978.89 \$14,438.90	44 53	\$266.23 227.39 227.35 352.36 \$1,073.33	43 52 48	\$213.10 194.81 175.67 216.53 \$800.11	147	\$1,188.24 855.70 1,199.03 1,329.83 \$4,572.80	6,327.03 6,408.93

My personal work is partially represented by the following: Addresses made, 152; sermons preached, fifty-four; prayer meetings attended, twenty-one; other meetings attended, nineteen; churches visited, sixty-four; associational meetings attended, personally, twenty-six, and by proxy, thirty-three; attended two State Conventions and was present at the May Anniversaries in San Francisco; letters written, 2119; postals written, 385; circular letters sent out, 620; miles traveled, 20,971; annual reports of the Society distributed, 164; copies of the Home Mission Monthly given away, 1094; pages of literature distributed, 339,525; miteboxes sent out, 2238; personal calls made, fifty-nine; personal visits made, 117; new subscribers to the Monthly secured, 154; renewals to the Monthly taken, 138.

CHICAGO DISTRICT: NORTHERN ILLINOIS AND WISCONSIN.

JUDSON B. THOMAS, D.D., CHICAGO, ILL., DISTRICT SECRETARY.

The past year has been one of most varied experiences. Withal it has had many bright and hopeful features. Pastorates are altogether too short as a rule, and the breaking up of these relations almost invariably means disorder in church benevolences. Some of the largest churches in this district have allowed their Home Mission contributions to pass over this year. The cause for this in some cases has been the neglect of the pastors. The more frequent cause was either (1) pastoral change or (2) special efforts to reduce or wipe out church indebtedness. Some of our churches have made most commendable progress in this direction.

The receipts for the year in this district have exceeded those of last year by \$1383.14, as will be seen by the table below. The monies of the year have come from 230 churches, twenty-six Sabbath Schools, thirty-one Young People's Societies, twenty-nine individuals, five estates.

The following comparative table for the decade just closed has been somewhat difficult to secure, owing to the changes in the district during that time. Thousands of dollars have also probably been sent directly to New York, of which there is no account in this office. Monies sent to New York by the State Conventions are not included in this table, nor are the receipts for the *Home Mission Monthly*. The table is, however, approximately and relatively correct.

approximately and relatively correct.	
Year ending March 3	
Church. Personal	S. S. Y. P. Legacies. Circles.
Gen. Purposes \$3,693 66 \$1,538 00 \$27	74 31 \$63 32 \$2,183 20 \$15 00
Education 30 10 1,010 00 5	
Ch. Ed. Fund 149 22 257 00	
Total \$3,872 98 \$2,805 00 \$33	30 31 \$63 32 \$2,183 20 \$15 00
	\$9,269 81
1892.	
Gen. Purposes \$5,749 13 \$684 10 \$24	48 66 \$44 42 \$1,851 07 \$15 00
Education 9	
Ch. Ed. Fund 117 42 30 00 3	31 87
	,- 9,
Total \$5,866 55 \$714 10 \$37	76 18 \$44 42 \$1.806 07 \$15 00
	\$8,912 32
1893.	φο,912 32
Gen. Purposes \$4,516 86 \$758 00 \$38	85 46 \$46 78 \$2210 47 \$12 10
Education 31 60 25 00	4 00 7 62 206 81
Ch. Ed. Fund 182 09 682 00	10.03
Cii. Ld. 1 tild 102 09 002 00	10.03
Total \$4,730 55 \$1,465 00 \$3	00 40 \$54 40 \$2 417 28 \$12 10
	\$9,078 82
1804	φ9,0/8 62
Gen. Purposes \$5,115 45 \$1,392 50 \$2,	ED 14 \$126 77 \$2 254 22 \$46 00
Education 10 25 5 00	39 14 4120 // 42,254 32 \$40 00
Ch. Ed. Fund 247 89 50 00	0.26
Ch. Ed. Pullu 24/ 89 50 00	9 20
Total \$5,373 59 \$1,447 50 \$	268 40 \$106 77 0040 40 \$16
Grand total	\$9,611 58
1895	\$9,011 58
	00 mg \$100 06 \$1 100 00
Gen. Purposes \$7,977 06 \$763 69 \$2	258 71 \$132 86 \$3,558 89
Education 4 50	55 00
Ch. Ed. Fund 1,080 00 36 00	45 69 1,305 87
Total \$8,061 56 \$809 69 \$3	804 40 \$132 86 \$4.010 76
Grand total	14,228 27
June total	14,228 27

1806

	1896				
Gen. Purposes \$5,685 34	\$718 50	\$182 47	\$118 78	\$2.451	74 \$10 25
Education 19 42					00
Ed. Ch. Fund 721 65	29 50	97 86			
Total \$6,426 41	\$748 00	\$280 33	\$118 78	\$2,491	74 \$10 25
Grand total					
	1897.				
Gen. Purposes \$7,945 90	\$762 94	\$162 86	\$228 70	\$2,232	34 \$36 00
Education 23 95					
Ch. Ed. Fund 395 88	22 00	148 72		1,710	20
Total \$8,365 73	\$794 94	\$311 58	\$228 70	\$3,982	54 \$36 00
Grand total					
	1898.				
Gen. Purposes \$6,406 31					
Education 178 58				2,520	00
Ch. Ed. Fund 380 97		108 98	•••••	1,357	35
Total \$6,965 86	\$756 25	\$425 03	\$264 04	\$5,282	16 \$5 00
Grand total .				\$	313,698 34
	1899.				
Gen. Purposes \$7,350 92	\$515 05	\$151 46	\$148 26	\$3,671	60 \$9 36
Education 28 85					
Ch. Ed. Fund 266 25		53 31		882	
		-			
Total \$7,646 02	\$515 05	\$204 77	\$148 26	\$4,611	18 \$9 36
Grand total	•••••	••••••	••••••	3	13,134 04
	1900.				
Gen. Purposes \$7,359 85	\$565 65	\$125 43	\$153 44	\$4,554	62 \$10 50
Education 5 40			•••••		
Ch. Ed. Fund 325 52	1 00	67 02	2 00	1,287	35
Total \$7,690 77	\$566 65	\$192 45	\$155 44	\$5,901	97 \$10 50
Grand total				\$	14,517 78

UPPER MISSISSIPPI DISTRICT—MINNESOTA, NORTH DAKOTA, SOUTH DAKOTA.

O. A. WILLIAMS, D.D., MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., DISTRICT SECRETARY.

The offerings of the Baptist churches in Wisconsin are not sent through this office, but are reported to Dr. Thomas in Chicago. The offerings reported in the accompanying table are from Minnesota, North and South Dakota. The field from which these contributions are received is necessarily limited, for this territory is pre-eminently mission ground. The call for State Convention work is imperative. The German Baptists send their contributions to the treasury in New York, and therefore are not included in the report below. But there is genuine sympathy for the general work among the churches, and many respond heartily and liberally to these appeals. In some of the Associations there has been an encouraging yearly increase in the contributions.

The Secretary calls the attention of the churches to the claims of Home Missions by personal visitation and correspondence. Notwithstanding the efforts made to explain the different objects of benevolence, there is still much confusion in the minds of many respecting the offerings for State work and for the general work. Owing to this confusion some churches fail to do anything for the general work; but persistent education along this line will doubtless result in a better understanding of the relation which these organizations sustain to each other.

The contributions of the churches during the present fiscal year have been as follows:

MINNESOTA.

Church	es co	ntributing, 97.	
Offerings	from	the Churches	1,820.30
"	"	the Sunday School	15.28
"	"	the B. Y. P. U	22.42
"	"	the Women's Circles	37.70
"	"	Individuals:	248.00
Total	••••	SOUTH DAKOTA.	\$2,143.70
Churc	hes co	ontributing, 20.	
		Churches	\$192.81
"	"	Sunday Schools	18.73
"	"	B. Y. P. U	5.00
"	"	Women's Circles	17.25
Total			\$222.70

NORTH DAKOTA.

Churches contributing, 16.	
Offerings from Churches	\$107.38
" Sunday Schools	13.44
Total	\$120.82
Total contributions for general work	\$2,498.30
Offerings for Church Edifice Fund	35.60
From Hon. Geo. A. Pillsbury's estate	4,000.00
Total	\$6,533.91
Chapel Day receipts	
Grand total	\$6,988.09

The following tables show the contributions of the churches of this District for a period of six years, covering the services of the District Secretary. Legacies, annuities, and the Joint Debt offerings are not included:

1894-95 1895-96 1896-97 1897-98 1898-99 1899-1900 General Fund .. \$1,561.73 \$1,582.68 \$2,182.02 \$2,036.17 \$2,133.25 \$2,498.30 Church Edifice . 167.72 73.64 200.40 379.42 221.09 454.18

CONTRIBUTING.

No. Churches	68	94	110	119	119	133
N. S. Schools		23	60	97	60	98
No. Y. P. Societies	2			6	3	11
Women's Societies		I	2	4	6	6

CENTRAL DISTRICT: IOWA, KANSAS, NEBRASKA AND COLORADO.

REV. D. D. PROPER, DES MOINES, IOWA, DISTRICT SECRETARY.

This report covers my first full year of work as District Secretary. The total amount of contributions from all sources for the district 1s \$9919.15. This is an increase of \$2512.97 over last year, which was also a gain of \$2344.09 over the previous year. This makes a total increase of \$4857.06 for the last two years.

DIFFICULTIES.

Among the difficulties encountered on this field may be mentioned:

First. Lack of personal acquaintance with many pastors and members. It makes quite a difference about the reception of a written appeal, as to whether there is a personal acquaintance between the parties. This is incident to beginning new work, and is gradually being overcome.

Second. Lack of a habit of giving to the Home Mission Society, separate from the State Convention. Not only is giving a habit, but giving to different objects of benevolence is a habit, which proves to be quite a factor in results. In these older States of the Middle West, where the Society has been in coöperation with the State Conventions, State Missions and Foreign Missions have been duly recognized for many years and a habit of giving to them formed. The work of giving to "Home Missions" is of more recent observance, and it takes time to till the soil and sow the seed for the abundant harvests. A good start is being made in this direction, and it is a matter for great gratitude to God that there is an increase in the contributions to the work of home evangelization.

Third. In the States of the Middle West heroic efforts are being made in many churches to replace the pioneer buildings with more commodious and costly houses of worship; other churches are making extensive repairs and paying debts. During these efforts the cause of missions in many churches falls behind.

Fourth. Frequent changes in pastorates is one great hindrance to our mission collections in this district. Several church contributions are lacking from this cause this year. But very few churches make their customary offerings while pastorless.

Fifth. The greatest difficulty of all is found in the large number of members who appear to be so little interested in the evangelization of their country, outside of the State work. At least 800 churches in this District did not send any contribution from any department of their work for the Society's work. In many places there is a lamentable lack of the missionary spirit. and in certain parts of the field there is a pronounced anti-mission spirit.

ENCOURAGEMENTS.

Notwithstanding the difficulties there are many encouragements which more than offset the discouragements.

First. It is encouraging to note a steady increase in the total amount from the district each year. All the States show a healthy growth in this direction, as may be seen in the itemized report.

Second. It is encouraging to find that there are 156 more contributing churches than for last year. Twenty-four Young People's Societies contributed this year which did nothing last year. Seventy-five more Sunday Schools aided in the work this year than last year.

Third. It is very hopeful to find that 120 churches have given increased amounts over last year, and in forty churches the amounts have been doubled over previous years, and some others nearly so.

Fourth. It is a matter of great satisfaction and cause for thanksgiving to God to note a growing interest in the work of the Home Mission Society. The Secretary meets with a hearty, cordial reception by pastors and members, and many are the helpful, inspiring letters received. In view of the fact that so few of the churches can be visited on Sunday in this large District, the Secretary has called into use a stereopticon, for week-day work, with excellent results. While there has been some increase in the expenses on this account, this has been more than made up by collections which would not otherwise have been taken.

A statement of my personal labors is as follows, viz.: Churches visited, 135; sermons preached, ninety-nine; addresses delivered, 104; Associations attended, twenty-five; State Conventions, four; letters written, 2417; postal cards, 660; copies of mimeograph letters sent, 2315; miles traveled, 24,575; copies of leaflets and pamphlets distributed, 57,500; secured fifty-five subscribers for *Home Mission Monthly*.

IOWA.

	Apr. 1, '98, to Apr. 1, '99.	Apr. 1, '99, to Apr. 1, 1900	Decrease.	Increase.
*Churches and individuals	\$2,666 37	\$2,759 42		\$93 O5
IndividualsY. P. Societies	55 63	457 50 82 81		27 18
Sunday Schools				330 63
Women's Societies	30 70	23 50	10.00	9 80
Legacies	142 15		142 15	
Annuities	1,000 00		1,000 00	
Total	\$4,178 76	\$3.954 77	\$1,142 15	\$918 16

Last year, amounts from Churches and Individuals put together.

KANSAS.

	Apr. 1, '98, to Apr. 1, '99.	Apr. 1, '99, to Apr. 1, 1900.	Decrease.	Increase.
*Churches and individuals Individuals Y. P. Societies		384 63		\$320 42 384 63
Sunday Schools. Women's Societies. Legacies	59 41	113 81		54 40 10 20
Total	\$1,292 62	\$2,074 22		\$781 60

^{*} Last year, amounts from Churches and Individuals put together.

NEBRASKA.

	Apr. 1, '9 Apr. 1, '9		Apr. 1, '9 to Apr. 1, 19		Decreas	е.	Increase	e.
*Churches and individuals	\$923	70	\$1,245	47			\$321	
Individuals			135	-			135	
Y. P. Societies	8	90					26	00
Sunday Schools	15	29	III	22			95	93
Women's Societies	7	50	2	70	4	80		
Annuities	500	00	1,000	00			500	00
Total	\$955	39	\$2,529	95	\$4	80	\$1,079	30

^{*} Last year, amounts from Churches and Individuals put together.

COLORADO.

	to	Apr. 1, '99, to Apr. 1, 1900.	Decrease.	Increase.
*Churches and individuals Individuals	\$453 71	\$1,219 90 50 00		\$766 Ig
Y. P. Societies	25 60	5 00 78 21 7 00		5 00 52 61 7 00
Legacies	\$479 31	\$1,360 11		\$880 80

^{*} Last year, amounts from Churches and Individuals put together.

		٠.
Total receipts from 480 churches	\$6,772	12
Total receipts from individuals	1,027	
	\$7,799	25
Total receipts from churches and individuals last year	5,270	10000
Increase this year	2,528	
Total receipts from forty-one Young People's Societies	\$138	
Total receipts from Young People's Societies last year	68	03
Increase this year	\$70	79
Total receipts from 146 Sunday Schools	\$934	78
Total receipts from Sunday Schools last year	401	
Increase this year	\$533	57
Total receipts from Women's Societies	\$46	1170713
Total receipts from Women's Societies last year	24	00
Increase this year	\$22	20
Total annuities	\$1,000	00
Total annuities last year	1,500	
Decrease this year	\$500	00
Total legacies	. \$	
Total legacies last year	142	15
Decrease this year	\$142	15
Total receipts from all sources	\$9,919	-
Total receipts from all sources last year	6,906	-
Total receipts from an sources last year	0,900	
Net increase this year	\$3,012	
Net increase last year	2,344	09

The increase in contributions from all sources, outside of annuities and legacies, is \$3155.12.

PACIFIC DISTRICT: WASHINGTON, NORTH IDAHO, OREGON, CALI-FORNIA, NEVADA, ARIZONA AND ALASKA.

C. A. WOODDY, D.D., DISTRICT SECRETARY.

Speaking in a general way of the whole District the year closed has seen better financial conditions prevailing than for several years. This fact has stimulated efforts to pay off church debts and make needed improvements on church property, and in many cases has made possible the enlarging of the too meager salaries of pastors. If such general conditions shall prevail for another year or two we shall see most of the churches regaining the ground lost during the previous four years of continued depression.

The Conventions which have been in debt have been stimulated to provide for their overdue accounts and during the year have been urging the churches to enlarge their contributions to Convention treasuries. Notably is this true of Oregon and Northern California, which embrace the oldest portions of the District. The Home for Missionaries' Children at Vashon has been in the field during the year for \$5000, and the Colleges of Oregon and California have been vigorously in a canvass for funds to enlarge their endowments to meet conditional offers from the Educational Society. The adoption of the "wheel plan" in some parts of the field has put the offering for the Society over a quarter of the year, so that they will not appear as having contributed during this year. All these matters have had a tendency to affect missionary offerings for both the Society and the Missionary Union, but in both cases a considerable advance over the contributions of last year can be reported. The contributions reported below show approximately the results of the year's work. The totals may not be very exact from the difficulty encountered in getting the figures. They are from three sources: First, the sums paid into my office; second, from receipts of missionaries sent to me; and third, from reports of the treasurer of the Society as published in the Monthly. The table will show the comparative increase over last year.

	Chs.	Amts.	S. S.	Amts. Y.	P. S.	Amts.	Ind	'ls Amts.
1898-9	52	\$1,100 51	25	\$54 40	4	\$13 10	28	\$213 50
1899-0	69	1,132 19	30	168 36	8	41 46	12	1,234 50
Gain		\$31 68		\$113 96		\$28 36		\$1,021 00

To the above contributions is to be added that of \$25.00 from the Woman's Home Mission Society of California, making the total sum contributed during the year \$2601.51, which is an advance of \$1220.00 over

the previous year. Being classified these offerings are as follows: Designated, \$350.00; annuity, \$800.00; General Fund, \$1451.51. The totals from the several States of my District are as follows: Alaska, \$27.00; British Columbia, \$12.40; Washington, \$269.93; Idaho, \$296.25; Oregon, \$1215.10; California, \$627.98; Arizona, \$132.85; Nevada, \$20.00.

It is but fair to say that during the first three months of the year I was only able to attend to office work, not being able to get out onto the field on account of sickness, and this doubtless affected the offerings from the churches. So far as I can judge from the spirit and outlook among the churches we shall do better in regular offerings another year than in this.

My personal services during the year involved the visitation of fifty churches, five Associations, fifty-three other public meetings, the giving of twenty-six sermons and fifty-six addresses and the attending of fifty-nine prayer meetings. I have distributed 36,700 pages of tracts and other literature of the Society; I have traveled 18,639 miles, paying for expenses \$366.30, postage \$38.51, stationery, freight and incidental expenses, \$150.29, and have written 555 letters and postal cards. I have also assisted in the dedication of one church and the ordination of two ministers.

KANAWHA DISTRICT-WEST VIRGINIA.

REV. W. E. POWELL, D.D., PARKERSBURG, DISTRICT SECRETARY.

In submitting this, my twentieth annual report, it is with profound gratitude to the giver of all good that I recount his mercies and special care for me through a year of critical and very painful illness.

This district, which suffered so severely a few years ago from a prolonged drouth, and then from loss of business, by the great financial depression, is gradually recovering from these reverses.

The grazing farms are now well stocked again, there is a healthy demand for these products and at good prices, so that the effects were visible during the last year, as seen in an increasing number of contributing churches—the number being 345, as against 220 in 1890, and only three in 1880; and also in increasing offerings from these churches.

At no other time has the work of the Society been so well understood nor so highly appreciated as now. While the District Secretary has been, by a severe illness, compelled to remain at his home almost all the past year, he takes very great pleasure in recording the fact, that by the kindly assistance of the pastors and many other persons, his work has been well cared for in the churches and at the annual meetings of the associations. The increased number of missionaries employed by the Society in this District has also had a stimulating effect upon the work.

The demands of the field were never so great nor pressing as at this time. West Virginia is as emphatically a great mission field as the Dakotas, Washington or Oregon. Not less than \$10,000,000.00 of capital have been invested in coal, timber and oil lands in West Virginia during the last two years. These industries are now being developed on a large scale. Neither the oil town, mining village nor the lumber camp are productive of good morals or deep piety, but on the other hand they become the centers of vice without the restraining influences of the Gospel. All this increased activity and growth in population calls for a larger force of good men as missionaries; more than we have yet been able to employ. Much has been done to meet these increasing demands, but much more should and must be done toward occupying the many villages and towns so rapidly springing up along the lines of new railroads and in these centers of population; neither should we neglect the many important country districts, which are calling for missionaries.

Our churches have adopted the plan of systematic beneficence, which is working well and promises very good results for Home Missions in this State. A review of ten years' work is found in the tabulated form below.

PERSONAL WORK.

Weeks of service, fifty-two; churches visited, nine; Associations attended, one; other public meetings, nine; sermons preached, nine; addresses made, twenty-one; prayer meetings attended, twenty-four; religious visits made, thirty-five; tracts distributed, 104,000 pages; collected for Home Missions, \$3660.45; secured nine subscribers for the Home Mission Monthly; paid for traveling expenses, \$64.15; paid for postage, \$50.60; paid for stationery, \$32.10; traveled, 1250 miles; have written 2782 letters, and 853 postals, and paid for telegrams and expressage, \$1.02.

TEN YEARS' CONTRIBUTIONS - KANAWHA DISTRICT.

Total Amount of Receipts.	\$1,434.90 1,744.51 1,660.01 1,310.29 1,614.28 1,1483.45 1,2501.72 3,660.44
Received from Other Sources.	\$242.37 52.04 171.82 57.28
Amount of Legacies.	\$75.00 275.00 88.34 10,723.01 2,066.40
Amount Contributed by Individuals	\$11.60 18.00 114.50 16.00 42.00 33.00 33.00 334.01 2192.28
Amount Contributed by Y. P. Societies.	2.00 4.00 55 55
Amount Contributed by W. M. Circles.	\$5.00 126.60 72.91 108.03 41.95 24.29 4.50 10.00 14.00
Amount Contributed by Sunday Schools.	\$95.71 42.47 88.65 27.76 12.98 38.20 67.97 71.43 112.30
Amount Contributed by Churches	\$1080.22 1105.04 1212.13 1081.95 986 1100.80 1227.76 1260.78 1429.40
Number of Legacies,	
Number of Individuals.	51 17 1 1 5 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8
Number of Young People's Societies Contributing.	ни н 4
Number of W. M. Circles Contributing.	61 11 11 16 1
Number of Sunday Schools	10 17 17 11 10 13 13
Number of Churches Contributing.	258 260 240 236 236 264 3307 3322 345
Мавсн 3157.	1891 1892 1893 1895 1895 1896 1899 1899

MISSIONARY DEPARTMENT.

The reports of the Superintendents of Missions and General Missionaries for the year show a very healthy condition of our work in all of its various branches.

WESTERN MISSIONS.

When the Society was organized in 1832 it was for the specific purpose of sending missionaries to the Mississippi Valley, or all of that great body of western territory drained by the Mississippi River. It was foreseen at that early day that this was to become the home of a vast population and the seat of industrial and political power: even a superficial knowledge of the prosperous States comprised within this territory serves to verify the prophecies of our fathers and to justify their urgent appeals for money for the prosecution of Western missions. A few figures with regard to the present condition of Baptist churches in that region are very eloquent. There are to-day, according to the latest figures given in the Baptist Year-Book, in Ohio, 72,675; Indiana, 64,254; Michigan, 43,289; Illinois, 115,329; Wisconsin, 19,774; Minnesota, 19,626; Iowa, 38,449; North Dakota, 2547; South Dakota, 5835; Nebraska, 15,824; Kansas, 40,198; Indian Territory, 20,886; Oklahoma Territory, 9710; Montana, 1278; Wyoming, 463; Colorado, 8253. Making a grand total of 478,390.

Of course it is not claimed that this large number of Baptists in the Mississippi Valley to-day is the direct result of Home Mission work alone, but it is safe to say that the work done by the American Baptist Home Mission Society in this region during the last sixty-eight years has been one of the most efficient agents in

accomplishing the great results which we now see.

This large number of Baptists in this region is accompanied by the existence of the usual proportion of churches and Sunday Schools, by efficient State Conventions, Associations and other Christian organizations as well as by Universities, Colleges, Academies, religious newspapers and other religious forces and agencies.

The success of Home Mission work attested by such striking evidences especially in the eastern portion of the Mississippi Valley is ample reward for all that it has cost. It would be difficult to overstate the exceeding great value to us as a denomination, to the general cause of Christianity, as well as to the welfare of the Republic and the progress of civilization at home and abroad, which has sprung directly out of the work of Home Missions.

What has been accomplished is a prophecy of what may still be wrought not only in that portion of the Mississippi Valley that borders upon the mountains where religious destitution is still painfully apparent, but also in those regions of the still further west comprised within the Rocky Mountain States and Territories, and in the Pacific States; the religious destitution and the religious need of Home Mission work is as great to-day in Montana, Wyoming, Utah, Nevada, Arizona, and New Mexico as it was fifty years ago in Wisconsin, Minnesota and Iowa. Indeed, it is doubtful whether any field ever offered greater promise of speedy and abundant harvests from liberal and intelligent seedsowing than is now offered by the States of Idaho, Washington, Oregon and California. Ten times the missionary money and labor that are now being expended on these fields could be profitably employed. It is a source of deep regret to your Board that the limit of its funds is such as to prevent it from largely increasing its expenditures for missionary work on its Western field. The facts brought out by the Superintendents of Missions and the General Missionaries for these States warrant the most urgent appeal to the denomination for an increase of funds to be expended in Western missions.

2. MEXICO.

No one familiar with the facts can doubt that very substantial progress has been made by our missions in Mexico. The tone and temper of the Mexican people with reference to Protestantism is widely different, largely as a result of the preaching and dissemination of religious literature by our Baptist Missions. The work has been slow, partly because of the sluggishness of the

Mexican people, partly because of the limited number of workers, partly because of a lack of vigorous general superintendence, and largely for the lack of a central, efficient school for the training of native workers. The past history of our work in our sister Republic and its present condition, both warrant us in saying that additional men and money would find abundant opportunity. There are three patent facts which ought to be well pondered; the first is that the Mexican people are probably more accessible today to Protestant missionary influences than at any previous time in their history; the second is that an increasing number of Mexicans are leaving their native land and immigrating to Texas, Arizona, New Mexico, Colorado and other portions of the United States, where they are to become a permanent and important factor in our national life. It is very, very important that we should meet this increasing tide of immigrants with the open Bible and the preached Gospel; the third fact meriting thoughtful consideration is the increasing intercommunication between Mexico and the United States; multitudes of tourists from this country visit Mexico annually, while the resident population of Americans in the chief centers of the Mexican Republic is steadily increasing. There ought to be to-day in the City of Mexico, in Monterey, and possibly in one or two other centers, English-speaking Baptist Churches, led by strong, forceful missionaries supported by this Society.

3. CUBA AND PORTO RICO.

The reports herewith submitted of Brethren McCormick and Rudd in Porto Rico and Moseley in Eastern Cuba, are very gratifying, both as a record of what has already been accomplished and as a promise of better things to come.

The most urgent need at the present time for the successful carrying on of these missions is suitable places of worship. Santiago in Cuba is the only place where we have thus far been able to provide a church adequate to the necessities. It is very important that we should have at an early day suitable meeting

houses at Manzanillo and San Juan in Porto Rico. We do not look for sudden and revolutionary changes in religious conditions among a Spanish-speaking people who for four hundred years have been under the benumbing influences of Spanish colonial policy and of Rome's ecclesiastical system. It is undeniably true, however, that faithful Protestant missionary work in these Islands will bring about in time a radical change for the better in the religious thought and life of these people. If the means at the disposal of your Board were sufficient it would largely increase its band of devoted workers in both of these Islands.

4. FOREIGN POPULATIONS.

That mighty migration of peoples which during the last fifty years has brought to our shores probably twenty millions gathered from all the nations of the globe, still continues. It is a movement without a parallel in human history and is changing the economical, political and religious aspect of the world. Under the influence of this tremendous force our Republican institutions are subjected to an enormous strain while our religious life is being slowly but surely and sadly corrupted. Had it not been for the virility of our Western life, the stability of our institutions, the aggressiveness of our Protestant Christianity, we should have been as hopelessly overrun as the Roman Empire was by the hordes that poured down upon it from the North centuries ago. We do not believe that the Protestant Christians of this country have awakened to the significance of this world movement. Certainly Baptists do not thoroughly comprehend what it means, nor do they realize what it involves to them of privilege, opportunity and obligation. God is bringing us into vital relationship with the ends of the earth through our contact with foreign immigrants on our own shores and within our own borders. We are glad to report that our missions among these various foreign people have never been more successful and promising than they are to-day.

Again we emphasize the importance of increasing our force of workers among the Italians. They are coming to us in increasing

numbers, and it is evident that they are to constitute a permanent and large factor in our population. They are industrious, thrifty, accessible and present most promising fields for missionary effort. We especially need a large increase of efficient workers and a corresponding increase of money for their support.

5. The report of the Field Secretary makes reference to the progress attending our City Mission work. It becomes year by year more and more evident that the Mission field of the immediate future is to be found in the very heart of the great and

rapidly growing cities.

EARLY WORK IN MICHIGAN.

Michigan was the first mission field cultivated by the American Baptist Home Mission Society. Organized about April 27, 1832, the Society, May 11th of the same year, appointed Rev. Thomas W. Merrill to labor at Prairie Ronde and vicinity, near Kalamazoo. Prior to this appointment he had labored among the new settlements in the southwestern part of the State, whither the first settlers went three or four years before. "As to Prairie Ronde," he wrote, "the population is a mingled mass. Having come from different States, attached to dissimilar views, tenets and customs, and most of them supremely devoted to accumulation of a treasure on earth, they compose a disorganized and irreligious population. In one place a strong Southern element would not remain with Northern Baptists in the church. these settlements I found comparatively few disposed to make a consideration and those few unable to bestow any considerable remuneration. For more than two years from the commencement of my labors among the recent settlements, as a public speaker, in which capacity I labored almost continuously on the Lord's day and a part of the time held several lectures during the week, I received about \$10 and expended nearly ten times this amount."

His desire for appointment by the Society was that he might use his small salary to purchase a site for an institution of learn-

ing, "an Institution under Baptist influence and one that shall exert a salutary and sanctifying influence upon the Baptist cause." This purpose he persistently strove to attain, and June 21, 1833, wrote: "I have presented a petition in its behalf several times before the Legislative Council and three times it failed. The bill has now passed and become a law, incorporating the Michigan and Huron Institute. We have some prospect that the location will be near this village." The letter was written from Comstock, Kalamazoo County, and contained also a communication from Caleb E. Comstock on the subject.

Mr. Merrill continued a steadfast friend of the institution, now Kalamazoo College, to which by his will he left a considerable portion of an estate which he acquired by great industry and frugality.

It was thus, not only in Michigan, but in many other Western States, that religious foundations were laid and that missionaries of the Society became the pioneers in and promoters of educational enterprises. It is fitting that, as the Society holds its annual anniversary in Detroit, sixty-eight years after the beginnings of its work, the services of one like Mr. Merrill, who may be regarded as a type of many others, should have honorable mention. "Other men labored and ye have entered into their labors."

MISSIONARY SUMMARY.

The following presents a summary exhibit of the missionary operations of the Society:

The whole number of laborers, missionaries and teachers supported wholly or in part by the Society has been 1180.

These have been distributed as follows: In the New England States, 44; in the Middle and Central States, 67; in the Southern States, 231; in the Western States and Territories, 799; in the Canadian Dominion, 10; in Mexico, 18; in Alaska, 1; in Cuba, 4; in Porto Rico, 6; French missionaries have wrought in 6 States; Scandinavian missionaries in 25 States; German missionaries in

21 States and Canada; colored missionaries in 22 States and Territories.

Among the foreign population there have been 275 missionaries and 10 teachers; among the colored people, 63 and 251; the Indians, 23 and 27; the Mexicans, 13 and 9, respectively; among the Mormons, 4 teachers, and among Americans, 555 missionaries.

The Society aids in the maintenance of 31 schools established for the colored people, the Indians and the Mexicans. There are 3 day schools for the Chinese, and other day schools as follows: One in Utah and 1 in New Mexico; in all 36.

The particular distribution of these laborers is as follows:

Maine 1	S. C 20	Mo 6	Cal 69
N.H 3	Ga 52	Neb 47	Ore 40
Vermont I	Fla 5	Ind. Ter 65	Wash 59
Mass 23	Ala 5	Oklahoma 45	Manitoba 2
R. 1 4	Miss 15	Kans 66	Br. Colum 2
Conn 12	La 6	S. Dakota 49	Alberta 1
N. Y 28	Ark 4	N. Dakota 42	Ontario 2
N. J 14	Tex 29	Mont 16	Assiniboia 3
Pa 10		Wyom 6	
Del 4	Mich 20	Colo 41	Alaska I
Va 43	Ind 3	New Mex 14	Cuba 4
W. Va 11	Ill 28	Ariz 5	Porto Rico 6
		Utah 11	
Tenn 23	Minn 57	Nevada 2	Total1.180
N. C 20	Iowa 38	Idaho 16	

CLASSIFIED TABLE OF MISSIONARIES, ETC., OF THE AMERICAN BAPTIST HOME MISSION SOCIETY—FROM 1871 TO 1900 INCLUSIVE.

MISSIONARIES.							schools.		LS.	eoldi			
YEAR.	† Total No. Missionaries and Teachers.	Americans.	Among Germans.	Among Scandinavians.	Among French.	Among Mexicans.	Among Indians.	Among Freedmen.t	Among Chinese.	Number.	Teachers.	Scholars.	Ch. Edifices Frected.
871	352	149	25	15				-				1-	
872	424	265	20	11	4	3	10	73	3	7	20	831	31 38 36 77
873	435	280	20	14	7 6	4	7	75 68	4 .	7	19 25	605	30
874	350	230	38	9	8	3	7 7 8		2	7 7	21	695 670	30
875 876*	334	219	40	12	6	ī	6	13 28	4	7	26	705	22
876*	260	128	54	10	6	i	11	17	2	7	31	795 848	18
877	230	100	37	10	4	ī	13	15		7	41	871	13
877 · · · · · 878 · · · ·	215	100	32	II	4	-	12	19	I	7 8	36	1,056	24
1879	236	108	32	15		_	10	21	2	8	44	1,041	10
1880	236	158	36	18	5	_	9	15	2	8	. 38	1,191	6
1881	392	-200	40	30	5 6	_	11	21	3	II	872	1,649	16
1882	513	202	46	41	6	. 2	12	21	1	13	\$80	2,151	16 66
1883	607	358	51	40	9		8	23	2	14	\$112	2,576	97
1884	636	359	52		10	4 6	15	23	1	17	\$126	3,000	97 106
1885	695	356	65	53 62	9	8	14	31	1	17	149	3,182	113
1886	669	319	72	69	10	10	13	27	2	17	147	3,326	62
1887	671	319	75 68	64	11	13	14	14	3	18	158	3,113	62 88
1888	733 781	355		74 87	12	14	18	20	4	18	165	3,661	88
1889	781	374	69	87	14	15	21	23	5	20	170	3,406	70 87 88
1890		391	68	99	15	13	19	27	5 6	21	184	5,081	87
1891	938	443	69	114	15	15	24	31		26	216	6,163	88
1892		505	70	126	15	18	21	31	5 7 8 8	27	256	6,687	121
1893	1082	524	72	123	17	31	17	35	7	35	246	5,493	110
1894	. IIII	479	81	124	19	26	35	42	8	36	293	5,053	84
1895		512	69	139	25	17	24	43		52	257	5,794	84 89 93
1896		524	66	146	24	20	23	43	4	53	287	5,876	93
1897		462	63	149	25	17	17	47	7	44	267	5,900	91
1898	1030	477	62	141	22	12	21	46	7	43	230	5,524	91 95 61
1899	1092	494	82	136	19	13	22	55 63	12	41	239	5,500	OI
1900	. 1180	555	73	140	17	13	23	03	12	36	251	5,873	72

^{*} The plan of cooperation in the States of New York, Michigan, and Illinois terminated in 1875, and 73 missionaries in these States were transferred to the care of their respective State conventions.

† Not including secretaries and agents.

‡ The decrease of missionaries among the Freedmen after 1873 is largely accounted for by the fact that students were no longer commissioned as teachers and missionaries during their summer

fact that students were no longer commissioned as teachers and missionaries during their summer vacations.

§ Including about ten teachers of government day schools in Indian Territory.

§ Not reported.

Also in 1888-00, 1892-97: Among Poles, 1; among Bohemians, 1. In 1898-1900: Among Poles, 3; among Bohemians, 1. In 1891: Among Poles, 2 and Bohemians 3. In 1897-8: Among Poles, 2 and Bohemians 1. In 1888-92-3, 1895; Among Welsh, 1. In 1889-90, 1894-1900: Among Portuguese, 1. In 1897-95; 1897-96; 1898-96; 1899-1900: 3. In 1895: Among Italians, 1; 1896-7, 3; 1897-98; 1898-9, 8; 1899-1900: 10. In 1896-1900: Among Jews, 1. In 1898-1900: Among Jews, 1. In 1898-1900: Among Hollanders, 2. Cubans, 1898-9, 2; 1899-1900, 2. In 1898: Among Latush, 1. In 1898-1900: Among Hollanders, 2. Cubans, 1898-9, 2; 1899-1900, 4. Porto Ricans, 1898, 2; 1899-1900; 6.

Number of Laborers	1,180
Weeks of labor	40,385
Churches and out-stations supplied	1,776

70	ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BOARD.	[1900.
Sermons pro	eached.	93,242
Prayer meet	tings attended	44,745
Religious vis	sits made	284,220
Bibles and	Testaments distributed	8,013
		1,734,830
	baptism	4,442
Received by	letter and experience.	5,233
	h membership	56,863
	rganized	76
	nools under care of Missionaries	1,154
	at Sunday Schools	74,330
Benevolent	contributions reported\$	97,482.24
	RESULTS OF SIXTY-EIGHT YEARS.	
	RESULTS OF SIXTY-EIGHT YEARS.	
Number of	commissions to missionaries and teachers	24,242
Weeks of s	service reported	858,791
*Sermons p	preached	2,122,065
	eetings attended	1,146,383
	visits to families and individuals	5,413,626
Persons bar	ptized	163,361
Churches or	rganized	5,387
SI	UPERINTENDENTS AND GENERAL MISSIONARIES.	
The fo	ollowing is the list of the Superintendents and	General
	ies the past year:	oenera.
Wissionari	les the past year:	
Wiscons	sissippi District—O. A. Williams, D.D., Minneapolis, sin—Rev. D. W. Hulburt, Wauwatosa.	Minn.
Minneso	ota—Rev. E. R. Pope, Minneapolis.	
North a	nd South Dakota-T. M. Shanafelt, D.D., Huron, S. I	D.
Trans-Miss	sissippi Division-N. B. Rairden, D.D., Omaha, Neb.	
	Rev. E. P. Bartlett, Des Moines.	
	ra-Rev. C. W. Brinstad, Omaha.	
	-Rev. E. B. Meredith, Topeka.	
Indian '	Territory-Rev. Cortez Stubblefield, Duncan.	
	J. S. Murrow, D.D. The Indians.	er net la
Oklahor	ma—Rev. L. J. Dyke, Oklahoma City.	
Colorad	lo and New Mexico-Rev. J. W. Crooks, Denver.	
Montan	a, Utah, South Idaho and Wyoming-Rev. L. G. Clark	, Helena,
Mont.		

^{*} During last fifty-nine years.

Pacific Coast Division-C. A. Wooddy, D.D., Portland, Ore.

East Washington and North Idaho-Rev. A. M. Allyn, Spokane, Wash.

Washington-Rev. W. E. Randall, Tacoma.

Oregon-Rev. Gilman Parker, Portland.

Northern California-Rev. Robert Whitaker, Oakland.

South California and Arizona-Rev. C. T. Douglass, Pasadena, Cal.

The French-Rev. J. N. Williams, 22 Arch St., Providence, R. I.

The Germans-Rev. G. A. Schulte, 313A Charles St., West Hoboken, N. J.

Eastern Cuba-H. R. Moseley, D.D., Santiago.

Northern Porto Rico-Rev. H. P. McCormick, San Juan.

Southern Porto Rico-Rev. A. B. Rudd, Ponce.

UPPER MISSISSIPPI DISTRICT: WISCONSIN, MINNESOTA, NORTH DAKOTA, SOUTH DAKOTA.

O. A. WILLIAMS, D.D., MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., SUPERINTENDENT OF MISSIONS.

This district extends east and west from the Great Lakes to Montana, and north and south from Manitoba to Nebraska. Its area is equal to all of New England, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and a large part of Illinois. Something may be known of the exhaustless resources, of the untold wealth, and of the rapid development of this northern region by the fast increasing commerce of our inland seas. Three of the States of this dictrict are the chief contributors to this commerce. The freight in tonnage which each season passes through the Sault Ste. Marie Canal far exceeds that of the Suez Canal, or that enters the port of New York or of London during the full twelve months. There is carried annually through the narrow channel connecting Lake Superior and Lake Huron, coal valued at \$10,000,000, flour at \$35,000,000, wheat at \$50,000,000, copper at \$30,000,000, iron ore at \$35,000,000, and lumber at \$12,000,000. In the last ten years the freight passing through this canal has increased from six million tons to more than twenty-four million tons. And this is but the beginning. The vast regions in Northern Minnesota, in North and South Dakota still unsettled are attracting the attention of the homeseekers, while the ores of Minnesota and Wisconsin offer great inducement to the capitalists. Not since the boom period in the early settlement of these States has there been such an influx of population as at the present season. In a single day, March the 29th, fifteen hundred homeseekers from Pennsylvania passed through the Twin Cities, filling five special trains, requiring more than a hundred freight cars to carry their household goods, stock and farm machinery, and this is but one of the many days that this season has seen such companies of homeseekers on their way to the Dakotas. Problems, therefore, confront us that call for large measures, wise plans, and energetic efforts in Home Mission work. In each one of these States opportunities for aggressive work are lost each year because of inadequate resources. How to make fifty cents do the work of a dollar is a question that State Convention Boards often, but vainly, attempt to solve.

CO-OPERATION.

The liberal aid and the hearty support of the Home Mission Society have proved an inspiration and a girding, not only to the missionary in the field and to the churches aided, but also to the Christian workers who have been intrusted with the management of the State Convention work. Wisconsin and Minnesota are looking forward with some anxiety to the time near at hand when the Society will withdraw its support, in order to bestow more labor on newer fields. These States, however, are blessed each with a strong body of pastors and laymen of large experience and sound judgment, who carry on their hearts the interests of the denomination and who are ever ready to give to State work time and money, thought and prayer.

The cooperation between the Home Mission Society and the State Convention in this District is most cordial and harmonious. All questions of importance and of interest to the work in the State are considered by the General Missionary and the representative of the Society together. Mutual confidence and perfect harmony have marked these deliberations.

GENERAL MISSIONARIES.

The district is particularly fortunate in the men who have been chosen to oversee the work in the different States. The wisdom, the tact, and the judgment shown in meeting and solving perplexing questions prove that each one of these General Missionaries is the right man in the right place. The progress of the work depends to a great extent upon the wise counsel and the faithful labors of these men of God. For detail of the work done in each of these States, the reader is referred to the reports of the General Missionaries. There are, however, some things in these reports to which attention is called.

WISCONSIN.

In Wisconsin Rev. D. W. Hulburt has earnestly endeavored to train the churches in the grace of liberality, and to put into practical working the wheel plan recommended by the Committee on Systematic Beneficence. He has met with encouraging success. The tendency in the churches towards unification and consolidation in State work will be watched with much interest.

MINNESOTA.

The carefully prepared statistics presented by Rev. E. R. Pope in his report will repay well a thorough perusal and study. It is cause for gratitude and encouragement that two more churches have attained self-support, that five new churches have been organized, and twelve new buildings erected.

NORTH DAKOTA.

One year ago North Dakota was without a General Missionary. At the Board meeting, held in July, it was recommended to the Board in New York that North Dakota be united to South Dakota, under the oversight of Rev. T. M. Shanafelt, D.D., which recommendation was approved. The appointment has given to the churches in this State new hopes, and doubtless his long experience in General Missionary work will prove a great blessing to them.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Under the wise management of Dr. Shanafelt, the churches have met all of their financial obligations to the Home Mission Society in their cooperative relation. There has been during the year encouraging progress in the work. New churches have been organized; new houses of worship erected, and some churches have attained to self-support.

NEEDS.

There is no section of the country in which so large a proportion of the population is composed of Scandinavians as in these States. In Minnesota more than a third of the Baptists are in the Scandinavian churches. In the other States a large number of the members of the churches are also Scandinavians. In some communities we have already reached the transition stage, and the mother-tongue is being supplanted by the English. In some of these churches the English is used altogether in the Sunday Schools. There is, therefore, a growing demand for men who can use both languages. This qualification is necessary in order to retain the

sympathy and cooperation of the older members, and at the same time prevent the scattering of the young people, who in the order of things prefer the English. Scandinavian students in preparing for the ministry should be impressed with the importance and the necessity of being able to preach in both languages.

CHAPEL BUILDING.

In the majority of cases when a church undertakes to erect a house of worship, the inquiry is made at the outset, what aid may be expected from the Society. The probability that a gift may be received encourages the struggling band to arise and build. Without that expectation, they would hardly have had the heart to undertake it. When it becomes necessary to decline the application because of the exhausted condition of the treasury, the disappointment is very great, and the power of the church is crippled. What an impetus will be given to our Home Mission work when the Church Edifice Fund is placed on a basis adequate to the demands upon it!

PERSONAL LABORS.

I have been permitted to spend the entire twelve months in the service of the Society without interruption, preaching morning and evening almost every Sunday. I was in attendance to present the work of Home Missions at as many of the Associational gatherings as it was possible for me to preach. When meetings were held on the same dates, so far apart as to make it impossible for me to be present, one of the pastors was requested to speak in behalf of the work. I was present at the meetings of the State Conventions in each State of the District, and in Wisconsin and Minnesota led an early morning devotional meeting each day of the Convention week. I have been in attendance at the quarterly Board meetings, at which questions pertaining to the growth and development of the churches are considered, and the appointment and salaries of missionary pastors are recommended. I spent most of December in the South, visiting several of the schools aided by the Society, in order to obtain a more intelligent knowledge of the Educational Department of the Society's work. Since returning home, I have spoken repeatedly on this great work.

Miles traveled during the year, 22,700; sermons preached, 86; addresses delivered, 104; letters and postal cards written, 1,529; prayer meetings attended, 39.

WISCONSIN.

REV. D. W. HULBURT, WAUWATOSA, GENERAL MISSIONARY.

In October, 1898, our State Convention recommended to the churches a State plan for Christian beneficence known as the "Wheel Plan." At the end of the first year just two-thirds of our English speaking churches had ratified the plan. Most of our largest churches were among the number. In many churches this was a complete revolution of the plan for beneficence which had prevailed. It was feared that the friction caused by the breaking up of old plans might produce a loss to our benevolent societies, but the fact is that the year before the adoption of the plan fiftyseven of our churches raised their full apportionment to the State mission work, whereas the last year sixty churches raised their full apportionment. Again, the previous year, the regular contributions from the churches for State work amounted to \$6192.81, but the year following the adoption of the plan it was \$6204.43. It is to be admitted, however, that there was a slight falling off in our general benevolence, but we think this was not due to the adoption of the plan, since, in current expenses, which are not effected by the plan, there was a much larger reduction than in benevolence. Something back of the plan was the cause of the reduction in the amount of money contributed to Christian work. We believe thoroughly in the plan. Its benefits are more than can be enumerated in this brief report.

MISSIONARY WORK.

The Board employed the past year forty-five missionaries. Our mission churches received by baptism 227. Of the Baptist membership in the State, 14 per cent. were in our mission churches, but 33 per cent. of the baptisms were in our mission churches. In the last decade 20 per cent. of our membership have been in mission churches, but 35 per cent. of our baptisms have been in mission churches. There can be no question as to the value of our mission work.

The District Missionary work is increasingly popular, and its excellent results are in many ways observable. We need the means which will enable us to put twice as many missionaries into the field as we now have. It would be a good missionary investment.

DANO-NORWEGIAN.

One year ago, at our annual meeting, we adopted a new plan for this work, as follows:

I. That the Wisconsin Baptist State Convention appoint three Danes

or Norwegians as members of the Board of the Convention.

II. That the Board thus constituted direct the Dano-Norwegian work just as fully as it does the American work, reviewing each application individually and voting on it individually.

III. That the Board appoint a Dano-Norwegian Missionary who shall do the same class of work and sustain the same relation to the Convention and the Board as the American District Missionaries do and sustain.

IV. That the Dano-Norwegian churches be encouraged to make offerings to the State mission work in Wisconsin just as our American churches make offerings to the State mission work under the immediate supervision of the General Missionary and the pastors of the Dano-Norwegian churches.

So far as we have been able to reach our Dano-Norwegian churches, and explain this plan, it has proven eminently satisfactory to all concerned.

OUR SWEDE WORK

This work is in a very gratifying condition. Since it began thirty years ago, not a single Swedish Church has ceased to exist. Most of these churches are in places where there are no English speaking churches, hence the importance of this work.

The trend in Wisconsin is toward the consolidation and unification of our State work. Our Sunday Schools, Young People's Societies and Mission Circles used to be recognized as societies related to the church. We are coming rapidly to recognize that the Sunday School is the church studying the Bible, the Young People's Society is the church in training for Christian work, and the Missionary Society is the church studying missions. We used to have half a dozen societies related to the church simultaneously at work raising money for as many different objects. We are now bringing during a given period a benevolent work before the entire church and congregation leading all to give attention to and concentrating on one object until the offering to the object is made and then we all turn to another benevolent object. We are in the midst of this process and believe that there is still much room for improvement which will be made as the time ripens.

MINNESOTA.

REV. E. R. POPE, MINNEAPOLIS, GENERAL MISSIONARY.

It is very difficult, accurately and adequately, yet briefly, to describe the religious work and condition of the Baptist churches in a great State.

It is my understanding that these reports at least try to present not simply the mission work but also the condition and needs of the field from a Baptist standpoint.

WHAT WE HAVE.

In Minnesota there were on May 1, 1899 (the last date when statistics were gathered), 247 churches with 19,697 members. These churches and members were divided by nationality as follows: American, 131 churches, 12,038 members; Swedish, eighty-four churches, 5515 members; Dane-Norwegian, twenty-one churches, 1430 members; and German, eleven churches, 714 members. These churches hold property valued at \$1,148,744; they expended on themselves \$176,499.06, and gave away in beneficence, \$33,482.19; an average of \$10.10 per resident member for home expenses, and of \$1.91 for beneficence. During the year 1904 people were received into membership, 1017 being baptized. The net gain, as reported, was 539, being 12.8 per cent.; or, if divided among the churches, it would be 2.2 persons to each church. We regret the decrease in baptisms and beneficence, while we are glad that the other figures show increase.

In the Twin Cities (St. Paul and Minneapolis) we have twenty-six churches and 6901 members. Thus more than 10 per cent. of the churches and 35 per cent. of the members reside where about 19 per cent. of the people of the State live. Considered in this way, the Baptists form no inconsiderable body, and might be thought much stronger than they really are. There is another side:

WHAT WE HAVE NOT.

If we divide the membership of our churches we have an average of 79.8 members for each organization; and, if we take out the Twin Cities, the average is reduced to fifty-seven. Over the State sixty-eight of the churches have less than twenty-five members each. Thirty-seven of these are American, seven Dane-Norwegian, and one German; while forty-four churches have no regular services whatever, twenty-eight of these are American, twelve Swedish, three Dane-Norwegian, and one German. Eighty-eight churches have no pastors and fifty have no houses of worship.

The City of Boston, with 550,000 people, has eighty-three Baptist churches and 25,736 members, or one in twenty-one. Minnesota with 1,800,000, has 247 Baptist churches and 19,697 members, or one in ninety-

one of the population. The rate of increase per membership in Boston was 1.7 per cent.; in Minnesota 2.8 per cent. These facts are not very pleasant, but, if we would have a correct idea, they should be presented.

RAPID GROWTH.

The State is making rapid advance. It is said that 25,000 people settled in Northern Minnesota in 1899, and those in a position to know estimate that this will be doubled in 1900. Nearly 250 miles of railway were built in 1899, and at least thirty-six new towns established. Along one line Baptists already have churches, but on the others we are not represented.

Little Falls is a city 100 miles north of the Twin Cities. Draw a line east and west through this place across the State. There are fifty-four Baptist churches with 3524 members north of this line. Their gifts for the State Convention last year were \$686.39. These people are as liberal as the average Baptists, but their churches are weak and their means are small. Among the 400,000 people in this section there is an immense field for work.

The iron industry has increased until now Minnesota is the first State in the Union in the production of iron ore. But the mines are largely cwned outside of the State, and the advance only means larger demands for work. Lumbering is one of our chief industries, but these communities, though greatly needing, are not very responsive to religious work. Agriculture is followed by possibly a third of the State's inhabitants; land is steadily increasing in value; farms are being improved. Yet the newer parts of the State see the log huts and dug-outs with needy people, many of whom are denied all gospel privileges.

Tokens of prosperity are to be seen in cities, towns and country, and every material advancement calls for a corresponding advance in religious equipment and work.

WORK DONE.

Baptists have not been idle, and according to their means are doing fairly well. Since our last year's report five churches have been organized, and new work begun in as many more places. There has been decided activity in church building. Twelve edifices have been erected, valued roundly at \$52,500. Of the churches organized two are Dane-Norwegian, one Swedish, one American and one German; while of those built seven are American, three Dane-Norwegian, and two Swedish. Seven of the twelve houses built received gifts from the Church Edifice Department of the Home Mission Society to the amount of \$1650. All

the churches organized are the direct result of the mission work of the State Convention and the Home Mission Society, and seven of the buildings are on mission fields.

During the year thirty-nine missionaries have been employed, serving forty-three churches and forty-nine out-stations. Besides these there have been eleven District Missionaries at work, and the whole force has numbered fifty-one. Altogether the gospel has been preached regularly in at least 125 places by these laborers. Into the forty-three mission churches, 358 have been received, 185 by baptism, and the membership of these churches stands at 2586, which is 13 per cent. of all the Baptists in the State, the percentage of increase in membership for the year being 5.8 per cent. Five thousand seven hundred and fifty-six sermons have been preached to congregations averaging 1997. Altogether the mission churches have raised \$22,634.07, of which \$1918.56 has gone into the various lines of denominational beneficence. During the year eight churches have been aided that never received any assistance previously, while work has been renewed on four others. Two churches have attained self-support.

FINANCE.

The State Convention by legacies received has paid off its old debt to the Home Mission Society, and its current expenses have also been provided for. So, in one way, the finances are in good condition.

But the increasing demands for work in the State, the lessened aid from the Home Mission Society, make our condition most serious. The Society will not contribute to Minnesota for mission work this coming year more than it will receive from the churches for its general work. While we may rejoice in this, yet it becomes a very serious question whether, if the proposed withdrawal of all aid occurs in 1902, Baptist interests in Minnesota will not suffer, and even the present standard of work have to be ruinously curtailed.

SOUTH DAKOTA AND NORTH DAKOTA.

T. M. SHANAFELT, D.D., HURON, S. D., GENERAL MISSIONARY.

The two States of South Dakota and North Dakota originally constituted Dakota Territory. The Territory was divided February 22nd, 1889, and the two States named were admitted to the Union November 2nd, 1889. The area of South Dakota is 76,620 square miles. The area of North Dakota is 74,312 square miles. Total area 150,932 square miles. The population of the two States, according to the national census of 1890,

was as follows: South Dakota, 328,808; North Dakota, 183,719. Total, 511,527.

For a few years, or during the drouth period, the population constantly increased, but slowly. During the past three years the increase has been very rapid. Recent immigration to South Dakota has represented mainly English-speaking people. In North Dakota a very large percentage of the new population is of foreign birth, especially Germans. It is estimated that not less than fifty thousand people have recently settled in each of these States. They are located mainly in the newer counties in the central and western portions of the State on unoccupied quarter sections of land that had long been held for speculation.

The filling up of these sparsely settled counties will involve the necessity of increasing the number of missionaries, the organization of new churches, and the building of houses of worship. This means a necessary increase in the expenditure of missionary and church edifice funds. Retrenchment is therefore impossible, not only at present, but also for the coming two or three years, in South Dakota and North Dakota.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

There has been encouraging progress during the past year. Some new churches have been organized, and several houses of worship have been built or are in process of erection. Nearly all of the churches are supplied with pastors. There is a gradual increase in the number of self-supporting churches. Some of the weaker churches, that have long been pastorless and homeless; are maturing plans to secure pastors and build chapels.

Recently developed lines of railroad have resulted in establishing new towns and villages. Some of these will be centers of influence, and churches must be organized without delay. There is now a reasonable probability that one and possibly two railroads will be extended across the ceded portions of the Sioux Indian Reservation, from the Missouri River to the Black Hills. Most of that country is better adapted for grazing than for farming, and its population will consist mainly of ranchmen and herders of cattle and sheep. The day of large ranges for cattle is past. Large ranches will be comparatively few. The population is now rapidly increasing. Something must be done speedily to meet the religious needs of these people, and Baptists ought to be the first to move in this direction. These new lines of work will also call for a large expenditure of missionary and church edifice funds.

The Baptists of the State are now rejoicing over the successful completion of the undertaking to wipe out the long-standing indebtedness of Sioux Falls College. Realizing the necessarily close relationship between missions and Christian education, they expect to respond, to the best of

their ability, to the prospective effort to secure an endowment for the college. The fact that these movements to remove indebtedness and secure an endowment are necessary at the same time that the rapidly increased immigration requires an increase in missionary operations makes a heavy addition to the burdens of the Baptists of the State, and justifies an appeal to the East for assistance.

NORTH DAKOTA.

The writer's relation to South Dakota, as State Superintendent of Missions, covers a period of twelve years. His official relation to North Dakota covers a period of nine months, this State having been added to his field July 1st, 1899. A faithful effort has been made to become acquainted with the Baptist Churches of the State, in order to know their condition, needs, and prospects. Several new pastors have been secured, and several more are needed. The pastors who were found on the field are doing excellent and faithful work. The Scandinavian and German Baptists are aggressive and they are making encouraging progress.

Within a year or more several thousand Dunkards have settled in the State, mainly in Cavalier, Ramsey and Benson counties, especially in the country around Devil's Lake. Within a few days the newspapers have reported an addition to their numbers of nearly three thousand. Hitherto unoccupied portions of Bottineau and McHenry counties have recently been filled up by English-speaking settlers, mainly from Canada. Some of these people are Baptists, and others would soon become Baptists if missionary work could be begun there immediately. The opportunity for successful work there, and in many other localities, is now apparent, but at the April Board meeting the uncomfortable fact was made clear than on the carefully arranged scale of appropriations already made, the last dollar of missionary funds, available for the State, has already been designated.

North Dakota is and for several years to come will be missionary ground. The recent immense influx of new population will make advance movements imperative, especially in the central and western portions of the State. O for the funds necessary for the successful accomplishment of this work! Even with these distressing financial limitations progress has been made, but with increased facilities much greater results could be achieved. It is a general sentiment, expressed by many of the workers, that the Baptist cause in North Dakota is on the up grade.

In the number of States South Dakota and North Dakota constitute one-half, and in their combined area more than one-half, of the Upper Mississippi District, which is under the wise and successful superintendence of O. A. Williams D.D.

TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DIVISION: IOWA, MISSOURI, NEBRASKA, KAN-SAS, OKLAHOMA, INDIAN TERRITORY, NEW MEXICO, COLO-RADO, WYOMING, MONTANA, SOUTHERN IDAHO, UTAH.

N. B. RAIRDEN, D. D., OMAHA, NEB., GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT.

The past year is the first in which I have been able to give my entire time to the matter of general superintendence of the Society's operations in this Division. The appointment of Rev. D. D. Proper as District Secretary a little more than a year ago has relieved me from all responsibility for collections.

I desire first of all to express my gratitude to our kind Heavenly Father, who has so graciously spared our missionaries, and given us so many evidences of His favor. Two missionaries only, Rev. E. F. Elton and Rev. B. F. Hampton, of Southern Idaho, have been called to their reward.

The year has been marked by spiritual growth and aggressive work along all lines. Reports will probably show the largest number of con-

versions and baptisms of any past year.

Up to December most of my time was given to visiting fields and becoming acquainted with the peculiar conditions, not only of each mission field, but of the churches in general, and of prospective mission fields, both in localities where we have churches already existing, and also at pointswhere we hope to organize churches in the near future. During this time, however, plans were being devised for a thorough reorganization of the work as relates to general superintendence. Heretofore information came to me from each mission field only by a personal visit, or in a purely incidental manner. I was, therefore, at a great disadvantage, there being no method by which to receive information directly from the fields. To meet this condition a plan has been devised by which every missionary under appointment writes to this office the first Monday in each month, giving a somewhat detailed, but condensed, report of the work of his field during the previous month, carefully noting any changes which have taken place, or important matters which would affect the present or future condition of the field; also outlining, where consistent, any special plans which were to be carried out in the near future. With my present knowledge of each field obtained through personal visits, and these monthly reports, I have been able to keep in the closest possible touch with every missionary and every mission field. This has been of great advantage in every way. I have been able by it to write a comprehensive letter about the 15th of each month, to the Corresponding Secretary, giving him the salient points respecting our work in each State and Territory This has been of great advantage to our missions and missionaries. A letter of encouragement here or there to some discouraged brother has inspired him to go forward with his work, believing that God would give the victory. Some missionaries, who possibly needed a little stimulus, have felt that they must have something each month to report, and have therefore been encouraged to more aggressive work, and to undertake some definite line of work which could be pointed to as a direct result of their labors. In some instances missionaries and churches have been advised against unwise plans which they were about to put into execution.

It has been a distinct benefit to the Society's work in that both missionaries and churches have been led to feel that the Society had a great interest in each missionary, and each field. It has saved the General Superintendent many thousands of miles travel, and the Society the expense connected therewith. He has been able to touch and influence our mission work in a score of places, where, by personal visitation he could have reached only one. Of course the plan would not be effective except for the former personal visitation and acquaintance with each field and missionary. While this plan was only put into operation the first of January last, it has already proved itself a great gain over former methods. Three hundred and sixty-two missionaries have been under appointment during the year in this Division.

IOWA.

Rev. E. P. Bartlett, our efficient General Missionary and Secretary of the State Convention, has done effective work during the past year. Owing to overwork he was obliged to take a long vacation. However, the reports of the year show a decided advance upon the previous year. The Convention closed its books October 15th with a deficit of about \$1600. Since that time receipts have largely increased over the same period of the previous year, and there are marked evidences of growth throughout the State. The appropriation from the Society's treasury for the year ending October 31st last, was reduced to \$1000. For the present year the appropriation will be reduced to \$500, and November 1st, 1900, the State will become self-supporting, and receive no further aid in its mission work from the Society's treasury.

Hundreds of miles of new railroads have been built in the northern part of the State, and more than a score of important towns have been laid out. In some of these we have already organized churches, and others are contemplated.

There have been thirty-seven missionaries under appointment during the whole or part of the past year.

NEBRASKA.

Rev. F. M. Williams served the State efficiently until December 31st, when Rev. C. W. Brinstad was chosen as his successor. Distinct progress has been made during the past year, and the outlook is most hopeful for the year to come. The returning tide of prosperity had not effected the income for religious work until about the middle of the past year. Contributions already since January first have indicated a marked increase.

The year began with two district missionaries in the field, but one of them, Rev. L. W. Terry, resigned September first to accept a pastorate in Denver. Since then only one district missionary has been employed, but plans are already matured to fill his place. Many new towns are springing up and some new lines of road are being built. It is quite probable that the coming year will show a marked increase in this respect, and our forces are organizing to occupy these new towns and villages as they are established. A distinct advance the past year has been the appointment of a missionary for the Danes and Norwegians, Rev. Jacob Olsen, so well and favorably known for his work among the Scandinavians in South Dakota. A district missionary has also been employed for full time among the Swedes, Rev. A. O. Arnquist.

For the year ending September 30th, the Society appropriated directly at the rate of \$4500 for mission work. For the present year the appropriation will be at the rate of \$4000 in addition to the help given for church edifice work.

There have been thirty-nine missionaries under appointment during the past year.

KANSAS.

The great burden of debt which was left by the late financial reverses has now largely been removed from our churches. It is said that some \$30,000 of church property has been saved to the denomination during the past year by the efficient labors of our General Missionary, Rev. E. B. Meredith. The progress during the past year has, however, not been confined to this line of work, although no material progress could be made without a large share of attention being paid to this matter. Several new churches have been organized and missions established in important places.

Two district missionaries have been under appointment, one for the northwestern part of the State, and the other for the southwestern. These have wrought very efficiently under the direction of General Missionary Meredith. A district missionary has also been supported among the negro population, and another for part of the time among the Swedes. It is felt by all that we are entering upon a period of greater growth and prosperity to our Baptist cause in this State than for many years in the past.

For the year ending September 30th the Society appropriated directly at the rate of \$4500 for mission work in Kansas. For the present year the appropriation will be at the rate of \$4000, in addition to the help given for Church Edifice Work.

There have been sixty-three missionaries under appointment during the past year.

MISSOURI.

Our work in this State has been confined to work among the colored people. Two missionaries have been under appointment, Rev. H. N. Bouey, as General Missionary, Rev. John Goins, as District Missionary. The Society has also made a gift of \$200 toward the new church building at Noel.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

For several years the Territorial Convention has requested organic cooperation with the Society, and after due consideration, beginning with July 1st a plan of co-operation was arranged by which the Society added six dollars to every dollar given by the Baptists of Indian Territory for mission work. Rev. C. Stubblefield was appointed General Missionary, Dr. J. S. Murrow as District Missionary to the Indians, Dr. Daniel Rogers as District Missionary for the northern part of Indian Territory, and Rev. G. W. Hall and Prof. Gordon as District Missionaries to the colored people.

Forty-five missionaries have been under appointment for all or part

of the year, beginning April 1st.

For a number of years past there has been a great deal of friction between the forces in Indian Territory, co-operating with the Home Mission Society, and those co-operating with the Southern Baptist Convention. A conference was held at South McAlester, March 6th, in which representatives of the Home Mission Society, led by Dr. Morehouse, and the Home Board of the Southern Baptist Convention, led by Dr. Ker-

foot and of the two territorial organizations participated. After much prayer and earnest consideration of all interests, a plan was devised satisfactory to all parties, by which beginning the first of next October cooperation will be secured. With all our forces united, there is no question but that a great future awaits our work in this important territory.

Too much cannot be said in commendation of the Educational Work being carried on, especially for the Indians at Indian University under the leadership of President Scott and wife. The great need there is for a new building to accommodate the consecrated young men and women, who desire to fit themselves to carry the gospel to their own people. Schools have been maintained also at Atoka and Tahlequah.

OKLAHOMA.

The same condition of affairs which prevailed in Indian Territory has prevailed in Oklahoma, and a conference was held at Oklahoma City, March 9th, in which the same representatives of the Home Mission Society and of the Southern Board met the representatives of the two local organizations in that territory, and a similar plan of co-operation was devised and adopted. Those who have watched the progress of affairs in these territories cannot but thank God for this happy consummation.

The Oklahoma Baptist Convention, which was composed of those who were in sympathy with the plans and work of the Home Mission Society last year earnestly requested co-operation with the Home Mission Society, and a plan was devised which went into operation November first. Rev. L. J. Dyke, who for nearly ten years has been General Missionary of the Society there, became the General Missionary of the Convention. Forty-one missionaries in all have been under appointment, and God has greatly blessed the work.

NEW MEXICO.

Greater progress proportionately has been made in New Mexico in some respects than in any Territory in this Division. The Society worked here independently as there is no general organization in the Territory. However, it is hoped that within a year or two such an organization can be formed when the Society stands ready to go into co-operation with it on some practical basis.

Six new churches have been organized by missionaries of the Society. Rev. L. R. Millican, of El Paso, Texas, has rendered invaluable assistance in the work here. A new church has been organized at Deming, an important city in the southwest corner of the Territory. There has been decided progress made on almost every field. This is especially true of Albuquerque, where Rev. Bruce Kinney is our missionary, also at Raton, East Les Vegas and other points. The population is rapidly growing, and new lines of road are being built. We need to greatly enlarge our work in New Mexico; \$5000 is the least which we ought to think of expending in purely missionary and church edifice work. Rev. John W. Crooks, our General Missionary for Colorado, also served New Mexico in the same capacity.

There are said to be at least 150,000 Mexicans in New Mexico. They are largely under the influence of Roman Catholics. The only aggressive work we are doing for them is the work done at the school at Velarde, where Rev. W. H. Rishel and wife are doing a most self-sacrificing and successful work in reaching the children and young people, and through them the parents.

We ought to have a District Missionary at once who should give his entire time to work among the Mexicans. Ten missionaries have been under appointment for all or part of the year.

COLORADO.

Rev. John W. Crooks has served as General Missionary during the entire year, and has led in a most aggressive work. The number of missionaries has been largely increased. The year closed October 31st with all obligations paid and \$1000 in the treasury of the Convention. The Society has appropriated at the rate of \$4500 for missions during the past year.

Colorado is rapidly developing in many directions, especially along mining, agricultural and horticultural lines. There is probably not a State in the Union where the development is more rapid at the present time than in Colorado, and as Baptists we ought at once to greatly increase our missionary forces, as well as our expenditures for Church Edifice Work in that State. Seven thousand dollars is imperatively needed from the Society's treasury for the coming year.

There have been forty missionaries under appointment the past year.

UTAH.

Our mission work in Utah has suffered greatly on account of the agitation which resulted in the refusal of a seat to Brigham H. Roberts in Congress. The bitter feeling between the Mormons and anti-Mormons

has been much increased. Mr. Roberts attributes his defeat largely to the work of the missionaries of various denominations. However, good progress has been made upon several of our fields.

A new church has been organized at Mercur, a place of 5000 inhabitants, and most self-sacrificing work is being done by Rev. J. O. Burroughs and wife, who left a comfortable pastorate at Madison, Indiana, to go to this field, where, owing to the condition of the Society's treasury, we were unable to promise support beyong expenses in coming to the field. The Lord has marvellously cared for them, and the cause is making solid progress under their leadership. A new pastor has been settled at Provo; also at the East Side Church, Salt Lake City, where recent conversions and baptisms are reported. The work at Ogden was never in a more flourishing condition than at present. Appropriations to that field are being reduced year by year. The First Church, Salt Lake City, is the only self-supporting church we have in Utah, and that is self-supporting only because of the self-sacrifice of Rev. H. B. Steelman and wife.

Rev. L. G. Clark, of Helena, Mont., is General Missionary of this State as well as Southern Idaho, Montana and Wyoming. Seven missionaries in all have been under appointment during the year.

SOUTHERN IDAHO.

This Division includes about five-sixths of the territory of Idaho. We have two associations, the Idaho and the East Idaho, but no State organization. During the past year a splendid advance has been made as a result of the Society's entering into co-opertion with the churches in doing missionary work on a basis of giving \$10 for every dollar raised by the churches for mission work.

Rev. L. G. Clark, the General Missionary, has done most efficient work, and already three times as much money has been contributed by the churches as in any previous year. There seems to be a very bright future for our work in Idaho. Our forces are greatly weakened by the death of Rev. E. N. Elton and B. F. Hampton, who were very efficient in their work. Twelve missionaries have been under appointment.

MONTANA.

At the meeting of the Montana Association a plan of co-operation with the Society was adopted by which the Society gives eleven dollars for every dollar raised by Montana Baptists for their State work. This has given new life and inspiration to our denominational work. Plans are being devised for laying hold of new and important fields. A church has been organized at Billings and a missionary settled upon the field. Other points will be taken up as rapidly as possible.

Rev. L. G. Clark, our General Missionary, whose home is at Helena, is greatly loved and trusted by the Baptists of Montana and has led in every way in this aggressive movement. There have been sixteen missionaries under appointment the past year.

WYOMING.

This State gives promise of very great advance along all lines during the years to come. It has been reported that from 500 to 1000 miles of new road will be built in Wyoming during the present year. One line, if not two, is practically assured into the great Big Horn Basin. Already Mormon emissaries are on the ground and propose to pre-empt this great rich valley for Mormonism.

We have one missionary on this field, and three little struggling churches. We ought to have at least two more to begin work immediately. The work at Sheridan has made rapid progress during this present year, almost, if not quite doubling, in resident membership. Cheyenne is still struggling under the burden of debt which has almost dragged the life out of the church,—the legacy of unwise leadership of a former pastor.

The great iron and coal districts in the southeastern part of the State are being developed; also the oil district in Central Wyoming. We need \$5000 for mission work in Wyoming the coming year.

INDIAN MISSIONS.

During the past year we have had twenty-two missionaries and their wives who have given their entire time to work among the Indians, and nine native preachers, whom God has called from their ranks into the ministry. Good progress has been made, both among the civilized and uncivilized tribes, but much more could have been done if supplies of men and money had not been so limited.

KIOWAS.

The missionaries among the Kiowas have continuel to reap during the year, and much good seed has been sown, which will bear fruitage in the

years to come. Rev. H. H. Clouse and G. W. Hicks have been our two missionaries among these people. Samuel Ahatone has also been under appointment as Missionary Interpreter a part of the year. Something like twenty in all have professed faith in Christ, and most of them have been added to the two churches.

CHEYENNES AND ARAPAHOES.

Among the Cheyennes good progress has been made in both churches. Rev. Philip Cook, a native preacher, is located at Watonga, and is doing efficient work. Our missionary, Rev. F. L. King, has been doing pioneer work among the Arapahoes, and sowing the seed from which we are sure a bountiful harvest will come by and by.

OTHER TRIBES.

Progress has also been made among the Comanches. A chapel has been built among the Caddoes, and a parsonage among the Arapahoes.

Rev. D. N. Crane and wife have been supported by the Woman's Society of Boston, among the Wichitas. He has also labored among the Caddoes.

The Women's Baptist Home Mission Society of Chicago has supported missionaries among the Cheyennes, Kiowas and Comanches during the year.

One of the most important things to be done for this people is to seek out young men whom God has called to the ministry and encourage them to take a course of training at Indian University that they may be prepared to preach the gospel to their people. This is true of both wild and civilized tribes.

A DISTINCT ADVANCE IN THIS DIVISION.

Beginning with January 1st, Rev. F. L. Rozelle and wife were appointed Missionary Evangelists to work in this Division. They have labored at Sheridan, Wyoming; Billings, Livingston and Bozeman, Montana, and from present indications the Society never did a better thing than in entering upon this line of work. Help can be given to many fields in this way, which will result in so strengthening the churches that large saving will be made in our regular mission funds. Probably half of their salary and expenses will be contributed in free-will offerings for their support in the places where they labor.

CONCLUSION

"Lift up your eyes and look on the fields for they are white already to harvest."

"Pray ye the Lord of the harvest that he will send forth laborers into his harvest."

As Baptists we shall fall far short of our duty and privilege if we do not largely increase our forces in New Mexico, Colorado, Utah, Southern Idaho, Montana and Wyoming during the coming year. Some fields can wait, but, the emissaries of evil will pre-empt the ground if we do not move at once in taking hold of these rapidly developing States and Territories. No excuse can relieve us from this responsibility.

PERSONAL SERVICES.

I have traveled 38,849 miles, delivered 149 sermons and addresses; attended eighty-five prayer meetings; made 560 visits; paid for traveling expenses \$378.85; postage, express, telegrams, etc., \$187.04; stationery and printing, \$50.25; for stenographer, \$131.90; office rent, \$60.00.

IOWA.

REV. E. P. BARTLETT, DES MOINES, GENERAL MISSIONARY.

RETROSPECT.

As I pen this report of work done in Iowa, the past year, I am reminded of two important events. First, this is the last report that will be made from Iowa in this century. Second, coöperation with the Home Mission Society, so far as our mission work is concerned, ceases with the outgoing year, and this is the last report to be made under the old regime.

It is fitting that we pay tribute to the almost parental care that has cradled the infancy, watched over the childhood, solicitously guided the youth, and rejoiced over the maturity of the denominational work in Iowa. We speak most appropriately of the "Mother Society." It is weighted with many of the responsibilities of motherhood. Anxious care, wakeful nights, many prayers, earnest counsel and much money have been expended by it. Its officers bend prematurely under their burdens, and heads whiten early for the great reaper under the accumulative labors.

We are in the position of young manhood standing on the threshold of a new departure. Our hearts swell with regretful tenderness in parting with the old, yet we look hopefully into the new. We still hope to sometimes see the loved face of Dr. Rairden in our midst, and we desire so to comport ourselves that those who have been our help and dependence in the post may feel that their labors have not been in vain in the Lord.

We realize the gravity of the step we take as these relations are severed. We are about to enter a new epoch. Has the care we have received given us flabby muscles? or have our sinews been gathering strength? Have the thousands of dollars expended upon us made us selfishly grasping? or do we more fully feel the force of the words, "Freely ye have received, freely give?" A glance into our past may nerve us afresh for the work before us.

When, at Iowa City, in 1842, the brethren organized themselves into a body, called the Iowa Baptist General Association, auxiliary to the Home Mission Society, the population of Iowa was not quite 40,000. No roads, no bridges; railroads unthought of; the only means of travel, on foot, horseback, or in lumber wagons. We had only fourteen churches, with a membership of 386, and no literature aside from the little possessed by families.

It was a brave undertaking to subdue the soil and make homes on the prairies, and hand in hand with this work make citizens for the heavenly city. At the second annual meeting of this body there were reported seventeen churches, ministers, eleven; baptisms, ninety-four. In 1854/the Convention began to consider "maintaining missionaries in their own name and by funds of their own raising." A Missionary Board was appointed at the meeting at Mt. Pleasant the following year, a collection of \$18.50 and pledges to the amount of \$175.00 taken; but it was not until a year later that a missionary was appointed, Rev. I. M. Seay, now living at Clarinda. In the same year, at the end of the first quarter, Rev. R. King, the second missionary, was appointed. The receipts for that year were \$285.40. From these beginnings have we grown to a population of 2,058,069. Cities and towns dot our well cultivated prairies. So well developed is the State that only the northwestern portion can be considered new, and here enterprise is pushing lines of railroads and towns are springing up as if by magic.

THE WORK.

The Baptist constituency numbers nearly 40,000, and the past year their gifts for State Missions and Chapel Building amounted to \$8121.29. We have the names of 466 churches on our record. Of these twenty-nine are colored and represent a membership of 875; thirty-two Scandinavian, with a membership of 1905; 1451 baptisms are reported the past year: Forty-four of these were among the Norwegians and Danes, and thirty-one among the Swedish brethren. Five new churches have been organized, thirteen out-stations established, and several new fields entered. Three

people have labored together an entire year and not one soul has been new church buildings have been dedicated. While we are by no means pessimistic, we can but feel grave apprehensions for our religious work, when we consider that the average number of souls born into each church is only about three, and that in very many of our churches a pastor and given them. Something is radically wrong when a church is so shorn of power. God is not slack concerning his promises, and faithful sowers have the promise of reaping. "Awake, thou that sleepest" must ring in clarion tones if we are to save the great unsaved in our midst and have a part in ushering in Christ's Kingdom.

THE LABORERS.

Thirty-eight missionaries, including the General Missionary, have been under appointment during the year. They have served fifty-six stations and out-stations, rendered 1114 weeks of service, preached 3964 sermons, attended 1458 prayer meetings, made 7925 religious visits, baptized 113 persons, received by letter and experience 138. The total mmbership of these churches is 2115. The total contributions were \$12,096.34, of which \$1192.71 was for benevolent purposes. It is a noteworthy fact that while the amount raised by our mission churches is something over \$3660.00 less than last year, their benevolent contributions are nearly \$220.00 more.

Four missionaries, including the District Missionary, have labored among the Norwegians and Danes. District Missionary Anderson has wrought very effectively, having himself baptized nineteen of those who have been converted. One by one he has plucked them from their superstitious belief, for it costs them almost as much to break away from their old faith as for the heathen to give up their idols. While preaching for a few days in a large settlement, he could hardly get a place to sleep for pay and was once obliged to give ten cents for a cup of tea; whereas, had he been a Lutheran every door would have been thrown open to him. So great was the prejudice at another point, that, on New Year's night, cold as it was, he came near having to remain out of doors. Finally, after nine o'clock in the evening, a family admitted him and became quite friendly as he explained why he taught as he did. Not only is the way of life being made plain, but the obligations of Christians to maintain and spread the gospel. The sums given by these little bands shame Christians who have always known the way. One church of eighty-nine members contributed \$143.69 for benevolence; another, of eighty-seven, \$101.00.

Among our Swedish brethren three missionary pastors and one District Missionary, Rev. August Olson, have labored. He has spent a good part of his time among the weak and pastorless churches, encouraging and strengthening them. He has also visited six new fields with a view to

organization, if thought wise. The Swedish Conference pays one-half their missionaries' salaries, and at the close of the year there was a balance in our treasury to their credit of \$95.85.

Our two English-speaking District Missionaries have labored nobly and zealously throughout the year, and yet they have been able to do but little of the work that ought to be done. This work calls for self-sacrifice, consecration, patience, sound sense and much grace. It is a work owned of the Lord, for nine-tenths of the churches organized for the last five years have been by District Missionaries.

Two State Evangelists were appointed last fall, who have labored faithfully to the upbuilding and encouragement of many of our weak interests.

The Convention now owns four tents which are kept constantly in use during the warmer months. By means of them the missionaries are able to capture strategic points and hold meetings where no accommodations for service could otherwise be found. Scattered Christians are gathered together and revived, sinners are converted, a church is formed and a religious influence set in motion whose extent only eternity can reveal.

FUTURE NEEDS.

As in the past, so we emphasize again the importance of a true estimate of the character and place of State Missions. While a backward glance furnishes just cause for profound gratitude, it does not furnish ground for a halting place. As we step over the threshold of the new century the cry sounds still louder for men and means to make this beautiful land Emmanuel's. From the Northwest come loud calls for men to enter the new towns and take and hold them for Christ. From our rich country districts the bright young men and women who crowd the occasional preaching service appeal most strongly to the missionary's heart. So long as the hundreds of Scandinavians pour in and make their homes among us, will the call come for faithful, prayerful work. The hundreds of Negroes within our borders demand our sympathy and patient aid in developing the right kind of independence, for which they intensely long.

The Iowa plan, which, so far, seems the best to systematize our contributions, and which is generally being adopted, needs to become general and strenuously observed.

While the quarter which closed January 31st was the best first quarter, spiritually and financially, in our experience, there is a profound need that as Baptists we be aroused to the necessity of increasing our contributions for State Missions, to make up for the aid withdrawn by the Home Mission Society. We are well able to supply the deficiency. The question that confronts us is, will we?

At a meeting led by one of our great evangelists, where five thousand well dressed people were congregated, the collection revealed three or four hundred pennies, besides other monies of small denominations. Two weeks before, much the same audience crowded the auditorium to hear the world's most famous pianist. The receipts for the evening were nearly \$4000.00. Dollars for self and cents for the Lord is not His call to twentieth century Christians. May His Spirit so fully enter in and take possession that the scales may fall from all eyes and we see light in God's light.

NEBRASKA.

REV. C. W. BRINSTAD, OMAHA, GENERAL MISSIONARY.

Rev. F. M. Williams, after serving two years as General Missionary, relinquished the work December 31st, 1899, with the love and esteem of all who were associated with him. The present incumbent assumed the office January 1st, 1900. This report must necessarily, therefore, be based on a somewhat limited experience, together with former reports of Bro. Williams.

The total numerical strength of our churches is about 15,000 members. We have received by baptism, during the year, about 600. The total value of our church property is \$482,000. The year's record shows that about \$83,000 has been paid for local work and over \$12,000 for missions.

Nebraska has now practically recovered from her financial depression and is entering upon an era of great prosperity. In most of our towns and cities newcomers have as much difficulty in finding suitable houses to rent as landlords had a few years ago in securing tenants. New railroads are being built and new town sites located. Large areas in the western part of the State are being redeemed to permanent settlers by improved methods of irrigation.

MISSIONARY NEEDS.

Among the people moving into the State are large numbers of Baptists from different parts of the country, many of whom locate in communities where there are no Baptist Churches. These must either be taken care of by us or they will, as a rule, be lost to our denomination. In several places there are good prospects for the organization of churches if financial aid could be extended toward the support of pastors. One General Missionary, four District Missionaries and thirty-four Missionary Pastors have been employed during the year for part or full time. Two more District Missionaries and twenty additional Missionary Pastors could be profitably used if the funds necessary were available. Because of the unixed condition of our population and the high degree of intelligence among our citizens we need men of considerable ability and wide experience who are willing to serve our churches on small salaries. Such men

can bring things to pass for the glory of God in almost any part of our State.

All in all, Nebraska is second to no other State in the Union as a missionary field. The prospects for the growth of our churches were never better.

KANSAS.

REV. E. B. MEREDITH, TOPEKA, GENERAL MISSIONARY.

The resources of this young empire, 200 by 400 miles of inhabitable area, are just beginning to be developed. It is apparent as never before that it will in the near future support an immensely larger population than at present. Its agricultural products of grain, stock, and dairy are now enormous, but traveling over its prairies one sees that not half its agricultural resources are yet developed. Its coal, gas, oil, salt, lead, and zinc are just being discovered and making demand for mining and manufacturing centers that are already being built. This increase in population now taking place will probably be slower and more permanent than in former years. There is less display and fewer mortgages. The actual work of development is taking the place of speculation. It is necessary that our churches should keep pace with this growth, but we may reasonably expect more settled and substantial churches in the future.

ACHIEVEMENTS.

The churches are putting on a more permanent and prosperous aspect. The Lord has greatly blessed the efforts of his people. The work of the last five years has largely been that of regaining ground lost during the years of panic and drowth. Old and harrassing debts have been paid. Buildings have been repaired and put in order. Houses have been repurchased that were lost on the mortgages. New houses have been built. We now have the best material equipment that we have ever had. Only a few troublesome debts remain. Last year five new churches were organized, fourteen new houses dedicated and as many more cleared of their debts. More churches are supplied with good pastors than ever before. A good many fields have become self-supporting each year. Our people are becoming more united and little differences of polity and practice resulting from the variety of places from which we came have been dropped. These steps of progress have made heavy calls upon the funds of the Home Mission Society, but the money is bearing fruit.

At our last State Convention we rejoiced over the progress made, but could not report a year of large ingathering. We wondered if perhaps we had not spent our forces too largely upon the material equipment of

our churches. Since the Convention, however, we have enjoyed a remarkable revival movement in nearly all our churches and feel that the Lord is placing his approval upon the sacrifices of his people. We are being blessed far beyond the other denominations of the State. Present indications seem to suggest that the Baptists can, if they only will, take the leading place.

PRESENT CONDITIONS.

We have now 617 churches with a membership reported of 40,495. Of these, 160 churches with 10,330 members are colored. These churches are scattered over the entire area of the State and many specially in the western part are small and weak bodies. Most of the larger centers of population are occupied and the churches self-supporting, or nearly so. Yet we have about twenty county seats and not less than 100 places of more or less importance that could and should be taken up, that we have not been able to reach as yet. Our State Convention, which cooperates with the Home Mission Society in supporting the mission work of the State, has a debt of over \$1600.00 contracted in bringing the work to where it is to-day. The Society has patiently aided us by carrying this, for which we are very grateful. We have no churches or members in the State who are financially strong. Even the ablest churches are pressed to care for their own fields. There is no large commercial center in the State, and so all our mission funds must come from collections from the many small churches.

MISSION WORK.

During the last year we had under appointment for all or part of the time, sixty-three different missionaries. This includes fifty-eight Missionary Pastors, the General Missionary, Rev. W. Wilber, of Southwest Kansas, and Rev. J. R. Rairden, of Northwest Kansas, who have been doing excellent service as District Missionaries on these fields for several years; Rev. J. H. VanLeu, the Colored Missionary, and Rev. Aug. Johnson, Swede Missionary. These pastors had care of seventy-four churches and fifty-three out-stations, while the District Missionaries aided and visited over 240 churches. Of the 1428 baptisms reported in the State, the missionaries baptized 385. Five churches were aided in building their houses for the year ending last October. The missionaries aided in raising debts on twelve or fifteen more. A large proportion of the whole work in the State is helped by missionary money each year. It is a critical time with us, and a large amount of mission work must be done the next few years or we shall fail to profit by the opportunities now offered us.

THE FUTURE.

We are encouraged and feel that we have now a fair basis of self-supporting churches to work with. Yet the opportunities are great and the doors seem to open wider for aggressive work. We need from ten to twenty new houses built next year and could use \$2000.00 to good advantage in securing their erection. We must meet the demands of the growing cities and take some new fields, and it means that we cannot curtail our missionary force. In Western Kansas we need a couple of itinerant missionaries to care for the scattered flocks. We would like to try the experiment of putting a good worker there with a missionary wagon. There are isolated communities all through the western third of the State that it is hard to reach in any other way.

The work among the colored population appeals to us strongly and

we ought to increase our efforts in their behalf.

We appreciate the help we have received from the Home Mission Society in a financial way, the helpful oversight of our Superintendent, Dr. N. B. Rairden, and all the general interest of the laborers of the Society that has done so much to build up what we have. Still we are a mission field and shall have to look to the Society for help for some time to come. We are, however, making progress and hope, before long, to become a self-sustaining State.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

REV. CORTEZ STUBBLEFIELD, DUNCAN, GENERAL MISSIONARY.

The report of my work from the first of July, 1899, up to the present time is as follows:

Churches visited, forty; Associations, five; weeks service, thirty-nine; sermons, 277; addresses, ten; prayer meetings, sixty-one; religious visits, 107; baptized, ninety; communion, one; churches organized, three; cash collected, \$331.34; pledges, \$748.50; total cash and pledges, \$1079.84; traveling expenses, \$134.20; postage and stationery, \$15.53; miles traveled, 6542; letters, 341.

I have been welcomed wherever I have gone. In addition to the conversions we have had, the churches have been helped in many ways. They have helped in getting the pastors' salaries, paying off several church debts and encouraging the churches to make some necessary improvements in different places. We have thirty-eight missionaries at work, all of them good men, and are doing very efficient work. We are trying to encourage our churches to become self-supporting as soon as possible.

THE INDIANS.

J. S. MURROW, D.D., ATOKA, I. T., MISSIONARY TO THE INDIANS.

There are over thirty thousand full-bloods among the five civilized tribes. In no respect can they be said to be in a prosperous condition. Numerically they are constantly decreasing. There are very few families with a large number of children. There are many families with no children. Nor can they be said to be, as a general thing, healthy. Scrofulous affections are very common. Many are poor and seem to be growing poorer. Many live in unhealthy homes and upon unhealthy and insufficient food. This has not always been their condition. In my experience of forty-three years I have never known the outlook for the full-bloods to be so gloomy as it is at this time. They never recovered from the devastating effects of the Civil War, and, in later years the large immigration of the whites among them seems to have had an injurious effect. Certainly their material and spiritual condition was never so low. A letter received this morning from Rev. George Colbert, a full-blood Chickasaw, contains a sentence that will give a correct idea of one feature of the situation. "Nearly all Indians have no place they can hold as home or farm. White man got possession of Indian's homes by rent, he say, first time, but now it is white man's home and farm and poor Indians get no rent and cannot get home back and cannot help ourselves. We have lost home and farm." There are three hundred thousand whites in this Territory and they control everything. Among the Choctaws and Chickasaws especially, the full-bloods are relegated to the hills and unfertile por. tions of the country.

I regret to say that all mission work among the full-bloods, is also retrograding. There are fewer churches and members now than five years ago. As their worship is conducted in their own language very few whites unite with them. Rarely does a white preacher visit or preach to them. Their churches are nearly as distant from the whites as are the Negro churches in the Southern States. Of the twenty-two Associations, three are distinctively Indian. During the past year the Home Mission Society has ten of these full-blood preachers in its employ on salaries ranging from \$25 to \$150. These men are pious, active and faithful. As a sample of their work the following is the report of Rev. Daniel Bird, a Cherokee: Weeks of labor, fifty-two; sermons preached, 165; religious visits and prayer with families, 245; baptized, twenty-two; miles traveled, all on horseback, 1423; traveling expenses for the year, \$3.35.

This brother receives a salary from the Society of \$50 a year. The expense to the Society among these thirty thousand full-bloods during the past year, including my own salary, will not exceed \$1500. Notwith-

standing the difficulties and discouragements the work has been very helpful to the Indians. But for this work their condition would be far worse than it is. While it is true that some of the old churches have been broken up by removals and death there have also been some new churches organized at new stations and in new fields. Another hopeful feature is that they are recognizing the fact that if the Lord's work is to be carried on successfully among them they must not depend upon the whites. They recognize in the Home Mission Society one of their best friends and their gratitude and appreciation are sincere. I trust the Society will continue its interest in the work among the full-blood Indians of these five tribes. "Inasmuch as ye did it unto one of the least of the peoples in the United States, ye did it unto Me."

OKLAHOMA.

REV. L. J. DYKE, OKLAHOMA CITY, GENERAL MISSIONARY.

Our work for the past year has been carried on under some difficulties that it is not easy to make plain to those who must depend upon a written statement for their information.

Owing to the fact that both the Home Mission Society and the Southern Board have their representatives in the field, there is necessarily more or less friction. This has never been so manifest as during the past year. Until one year ago, the churches in sympathy with the Home Mission Society's work have been connected with what was known as the Oklahoma and Indian Territory Convention. These embraced nearly all the towns, and very many of the country churches.

TWO CONVENTIONS

About four years ago the brethren connected with the Southern Board and others in sympathy with them, organized what is known as the Oklahoma State Convention. Thus we had two Conventions occupying the same ground. A year ago it was thought best by the brethren composing the Oklahoma and Indian Territory Convention to divide on Territorial lines. This gave opportunity to propose a union of Oklahoma Baptists in one Convention. Accordingly, a circular letter was sent to all the churches, as nearly as possible, inviting delegates to a meeting in Enid in June, for this purpose. It was found, however, when we came together, that such a union could not be effected, owing to the strong prejudices that existed, so we organized our Convention, calling it the Oklahoma Baptist Convention, when we adjourned to meet in Oklahoma City, October 31st for our first regular Convention meeting.

Drs. Morehouse and Rairden met with us, their presence and counsels

adding greatly to the interest of the meeting. Up to that time there had been no organic relation between the Home Hission Society and the Convention. Our missionaries were appointed by the Home Mission Society, while what missionary work was done by the Convention was independent. Through the advice and assistance of Drs. Morehouse and Rairden, a plan of coöperation was effected, which seems to be carried on at present in a very satisfactory way.

UNIFICATION.

The constant irritation between the brethren connected with the Home Mission Society and Southern Board was a serious impediment in the way of progress. We have all felt for a long time that an effort should be made to come to some understanding that would reconcile differences.

A conference of officials of the two Boards was called to meet committees of the two Conventions, which met in Oklahoma City the 8th of this month. A result of this conference has been to formulate articles of agreement by which the two bodies are to come together in one Convention next October, when it is agreed that "Landmarkism" and "Alien Immersionism" are terms no more to be heard as bars to the union of Baptists in Convention organization in Oklahoma.

As a further result of this conference it is agreed between representatives of the two Boards, that hereafter the Home Mission Society and the Southern Board shall contribute equally to appropriations to carry on missionary work in the Territory. It is profoundly to be hoped that a better day has dawned for Mission work in Oklahoma.

It has never been easy to secure sufficiently strong men as pastors for our important fields. At the beginning of the year several of these churches were without pastors. Now, however, all but two or three are supplied with good men, while the others are in a fair way to secure pastors.

MISSIONARY OPERATIONS.

We have had in the employ of the Society during a part or all of the year, thirty-nine missionaries, exclusive of the interpreters to our Indian Missionaries. We have had six missionaries among the Indians together with their wives, also three colored missionaries; one District Missionary for the colored people, and one District Missionary for the white people.

Heretofore I have not required from the missionaries duplicate reports, so that I am not furnished with data with which to give a tabulated statement of the work done, such as number of weeks of labor, sermons preached, prayer meetings attended, moneys collected and paid out, etc.

The year has been one of comparative financial prosperity. More money has been raised and expended than in any other. A number of

churches have paid off in part or whole troublesome debts. Others are still oppressed by such debts.

CHURCH EDIFICE WORK.

Owing to a deficiency in the Society's Church Edifice Gift Fund we have been compelled to refuse a number of churches aid, where aid was very much needed. This has been a sore disappointment to some of the brethren. They have been inclined to say, "You have helped others but refuse to help us." It was not easy always for your missionary to explain, and at the same time encourage and retain the loyalty of good brethren.

We have only aided two churches during the year in building, one white and one colored. We have built one parsonage among the Arapahoe Indians at an expenditure of \$400. The Society has been very generous in its gifts to Oklahoma for missionary purposes, about \$8000. We trust that the constituency of the Society will approve of this expenditure, and that

God may abundantly bless it.

There are now several meeting houses begun that must wait completion for want of aid. There are several others needing to be built, where brethren hesitate to begin because I cannot encourage them to expect aid. Would that brethren of means would put into the Society's hands this much-needed money. We need one thousand dollars in hand very badly, and within the year to come a thousand more to be parceled out in from \$100 to \$300 gifts. Including houses now begun, we ought, without fail, to build ten meeting houses this year. In every case our cause will suffer unless these houses can be built.

Space will not permit me to speak of individual cases as I should be glad to do, and as I have reason to believe would be of interest to many.

An epitome of my personal work during the year might be made in the following brief statement: I have preached ninety-two sermons, made twenty-five addresses, attended thirty-four prayer meetings, written 996 letters, traveled 8310 miles. I have sought to establish in all our churches plans of systematic benevolence, so that I have taken but few collections for mission purposes.

COLORADO.

REV. JOHN W. CROOKS, DENVER, GENERAL MISSIONARY.

The year closed has been marked by the abounding favor of God. The work has been characterized by a truly solid growth. All our mission churches are in a very hopeful condition, and a feeling of widespread expectancy exists. Our missionary pastors are as fine a body of men as ever responded to the "Macedonian cry." Almost to a man they are made of the stuff from which the Lord has called Apostles, Martyrs,

Prophets and Christian Heroes. They have planted the old blood-stained banner of Calvary on many a rampart of sin in Colorado.

My report falls into three divisions: Colorado, Colorado as a Mission Field, and Colorado as a Mission Field for the Baptists.

I. COLORADO.

The following reasons will yet make Colorado one of the foremost States of the Union. (a) Climate amid these snow-crowned, sun-crested crags is found a climate that has delivered thousands from the consumptive's grave. (b) Mineral Wealth. The gold output last year was as large as that of any other four States, including California and Alaska. At the present, the output is increasing at a rate that defies a prophecy for the future. The State produced last year as much silver as any other two States. Our resources are tremendous and as yet almost untouched. (c) Agriculture. The phenomenal growth in agriculture during the last few years is an important factor. The soil of Colorado will yet support many millions of people, it is one of the most fertile in the Republic; the only thing lacking is water, and that will be furnished when eight or ten great reservoirs are built to dam up the mountain gorges and hold the snow as it melts from the mountains. (d) Horticulture. It is being discovered that this soil and climate are marvellously adapted for this purpose, consequently thousands of people, many Baptists among them, are making fortunes out of their fruit.

II. COLORADO AS A MISSION FIELD.

Out of a population of 650,000, we have less than 40,000 members of Evangelical Churches, and only a little over 8000 of these are Baptists. For the full significance of these figures to be felt, it is well to note the contrast between these statistics and those of other States. Colorado will then be seen as one of the most enticing missionary fields in the world. Mississippi has one Baptist to every four of the population; Texas, one to seven; Iowa, one to forty-seven; Nebraska, one to sixty; Kansas, one to thirty-five, but Colorado has only one to every eighty-seven of the population. We have here centers in which are gathered hundreds, and at some points thousands of people-people many of whom are from the East, educated and scholarly—but the matter of religion and the salvation of their souls never seems to give them a moment's consideration; for the Sabbath is never thought of, much less observed, and in many of these places they have absolutely no preaching or religious services. Christian people in most cases go down before the tremendous pressure of sin and worldliness. We have throngs of people here. We have wealth almost untold. We have education and culture. We have sin—unadulterated—such as probably the world has never surpassed since the days of Sodom and Gomorrah. My own opinion is that it is impossible for human beings to sink deeper in depravity than it is the case in some of our mountain camps and towns. Consequently, because of the large population, the great wealth, the deep depravity and the awful Gospel destitution, Colorado is the greatest fields for missionary operations that the United States will present.

III. COLORADO AS A MISSIONARY FIELD FOR THE BAPTISTS.

(a) Because of what we are doing.

Last year we had under appointment thirty-four missionaries, making four more than the preceding year. We organized more churches than in any previous year of the Convention's history. Making a total of fourteen churches or fields either organized, reorganized, or whose support has been undertaken by the Society for the first time. Another feature of our work is the great step forward in the matter of church building. Eight new churches being dedicated and four more in the course of erection. This is a larger number than in any two years of the last ten.

(b) What waits to be done.

Six hundred thousand out of 650,000 to evangelize. Scores of prosperous cities, camps and centers (that have no regular preaching) to open up. We ought to build not less than ten—it would be better to build fifteen—churches during the present year. We ought to have the money forthcoming to keep two District Missionaries under regular appointment. Baptists of America, we have an opportunity in Colorado such as will in all probability never come again. This State is open to any religious body. Mohamedanism or Mormonism might yet prevail; in fact, this State yet remains to be lost or won from the standpoint of religion. May God grant that Baptists may avail themselves of the wonderful opportunity.

NEW MEXICO.

REV. JOHN W. CROOKS, DENVER, COLO., GENERAL MISSIONARY.

A very strange condition confronts us in this rapidly developing Territory. A population of some 250,000 people, 200,000 of whom are Mexicans, with an imaginary line dividing it from Mexico. The great bulk of the Mexican population of the Territory are nominally Catholic, but, in fact, they are outside of the pale of all churches. This can be very easily seen, as I think that there are only twelve resident Catholic priests in the Territory. Santa Fé is, of course, the great center both of Mexican

power and Catholic authority. Here the Archbishop rules with much the same surroundings that one will find in some archiepiscopal See in Spain.

GEOGRAPHICALLY.

New Mexico is almost unknown to the people at large. The relics of a former civilization that abound are worthy of study. The Aztec, the Cliff Dweller, the Spanish, the Mexican, the Indian, and the present American people, have all contributed to make it a strange and yet a delightful country. The reason that the geographical and physical conditions of the Territory enter into the missionary problem, is because they show that this district is suited to and will yet support a large population. Like Colorado, the determining feature, as regards agriculture is water. This is supplied in the winter by the heavy snow in the mountains, and devices will yet be secured which will hold the water, which rushes away in the melting of the snow in the spring. From the standpoint of mineral wealth the Territory is as yet largely unexplored, but enough has been found to assure the future to be great with promise.

RELIGIOUSLY.

The prevailing religion, of course, is the Catholic. And Catholic in its very worst form. The Catholic Church dominates—in a large manner—the political conditions that exist. For it is true that while the great mass of the Mexicans do not in fact belong to the Catholic Church, yet they have a lingering suspicion that the priest, after all, may be able to do them harm in the future life, for the Mexican is always a very superstitious person. Consequently on the whole, he would prefer by far to be on good terms with the gentleman who says that he has the keys to Heaven. It is by this power that the Catholics are enabled to control the Territory.

THE PENITENTES.

In my report last year I stated that this schism from Catholicism is to be found in nearly every part of New Mexico. I also stated that they inflicted terrible punishment upon themselves, even to the extent of crucifying one of their number. This seemed to many so terrible that it was hard to believe. I want to say in this report that my statements made a year ago are not only true, but that I have secured a great amount of additional information which proves to me that these terrible outbursts of annual fanaticism are even worse than most people (who are conversant with these affairs) have believed. My work, carrying me into all parts of the Territory, proves that this is now being done with great secrecy, mostly in the night and in remote places, sometimes in the houses or their

churches; but they no longer do it in the open manner that was done a few years ago. The method is for the penitent to plait and braid a thick whip, and for each one to whip himself over the shoulders on the naked back. This is kept up until the person can whip himself no longer, because his strength is exhausted. A gentleman told me a few days ago of seeing a Mexican thus whipping himself when at last his back lacerated, raw and blood running from a score of wounds, and so weak, yet persistent, was the poor sufferer, that at last every time he struck himself he would knock himself down. Thus it is that thousands of these poor self-deceived sufferers are seeking to do something to pay the penalty that they feel is due to sin. Shall we deny them the light of our Saviour's gospel when they are seeking by such desperate methods to wipe out their sins? I am pleading and praying that we may be able to appoint this year at least one missionary to these people.

OUR AMERICAN MISSIONARY WORK.

In our earnestness for the Mexicans we must not let the work done among our American Churches pass unnoticed. We have nine pastors under appointment. This does not include the teachers in the Mexican Mission school at Velarde, which is doing good work, but is not under my supervision.

Recently churches have been organized at Las Cruces, Deming, Capitan, Nogal, White Oaks. This is especially gratifying, as our work has not had very rapid growth in the past few years; this is a greater number than has been reported for a long time, perhaps in any one year of our history. Some of these are important places.

Plans are now being made for the organization of an Association in the northern part of the Territory.

The two most pressing needs at the present time are the same as we stated a year ago. (1) The appointment of an English speaking district missionary; (2) the taking up of the Mexican work in a systematic and persistent manner.

MONTANA, SOUTHERN IDAHO, UTAH AND WYOMING.

REV. L. G. CLARK, HELENA, MONT., GENERAL MISSIONARY.

In Montana, South Idaho, Utah and Wyoming the Home Mission Society has assisted in the support of thirty missionary pastors during the past year. These workers have been widely scattered over this vast territory. Twelve in Montana, eight in South Idaho, five in Utah and five in Wyoming. In addition to these we have four pastors in charge of self-

supporting churches, two in Montana, Helena and Butte; one in South Idaho, Boisé City, and one in Utah, the First Church, Salt Lake City. In Montana we have twenty-two church organizations, in South Idaho, nineteen, in Utah seven, and in Wyoming eight.

Some of these churches are very weak and are struggling for an existence. The small number of workers and churches does not, however, fully indicate the significance of the missionary work that is being done in these great mountain States. Each year gives increased emphasis to the fact that the Gospel seed being sown here through the instrumentality of the Home Mission Society, will, in due time, yield harvests that will gladden the hearts of all who have our cause, and will also abundantly justify all the expenditure of money and labor which these difficult and costly fields seem to demand in these early days of their history.

SOME RESULTS.

The past year has been, in many respects, the most satisfactory in our history thus far.

First—There has been a deep spiritual interest manifest in a number of our churches.

Second—An unusually large amount of indebtedness has been removed. Never before have so many of our churches been able to report all debts paid.

Third—The growth in benevolent contributions has been noteworthy.

Fourth—Interestin the State work has been awakened in a marked degree. As a result of this Montana and South Idaho have entered into organic cooperation with the Home Mission Society upon a plan which is calculated to encourage and develop the spirit of self-support in the States as well as the individual churches. Our General Superintendent of Missions, Dr. N. B. Rariden, has done much to bring about this most happy arrangement, and in this and other ways he has rendered service of great value to the Baptist cause in these States during the past year.

Fifth—The new plan of Missionary Evangelistic work, under the direction of Rev. F. L. Rozelle and wife, has been attended with gratifying success thus far.

Sixth—The development of the missions and out-stations connected with some of our churches has been very encouraging. Especially has this been the case in Butte City, Montana, where we have three flourishing missions, one of which is the Chinese Mission, which has built a fine chapel during the year. And one of the others is now planning to build a chapel. Such are some of the encouragements which the past year has brought to us in our work.

TRIALS AND DIFFICULTIES.

But the year has not been altogether free from difficulties, perplexities and sad experiences. In the first place, death has taken from us two of our beloved missionary pastors. Both of these brethren were members of the First Idaho Association, one its moderator and the other its clerk. Rev. E. N. Elton, of Salubria, had been, for eight or nine years, one of our most faithful Idaho pastors, and Rev. B. F. Hampton, of Nampa, was one of our most promising young ministers in Idaho. As yet we have not been able to find men to take the places made vacant by the death of these dear brethren. In the second place, some of our brethren have been called upon to pass through grievous trials and afflictions. One has been basely slandered, another has been brutally assaulted, and many have had to endure hardness, as good soldiers of Jesus Christ. In the third place, trouble and dissension has arisen in some of our churches, which has been very difficult to settle. And in the fourth place, we have had a few sad experiences with unworthy men in the ministry, who have sought to get a foothold among us.

So, "We are troubled on every side, yet not distressed; we are perplexed, but not in despair. For our light affliction, which is but for a moment, worketh for us a far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory."

ENLARGEMENT DIFFICULT.

There is a growing demand for enlargement of our work in all these States. Yet this is impossible, to any great extent, with our present financial resources, as this is one of the most expensive sections of the country in which to do missionary work. Churches cannot be established and brought to a condition of self-support without a large expenditure of missionary money.

Still, there are some growing centers of population, such as Butte City, Montana, and Salt Lake City, Utah, where we cannot afford to neglect to strengthen and enlarge our work. In both these places we need a good

City Missionary to care for the missions already established.

Butte City has a population estimated at about 60,000, and we have but one Baptist pastor there. It is impossible for Bro. Noftsinger to fully care for all the Baptist work that ought to be done in that great and growing city. If five or six hundred dollars could be given toward the support of a City Missionary to work under the direction of the Butte Church, the church could provide for the rest of his salary, and he would enable the church to greatly enlarge its work.

It would doubtless cost more to support a missionary to work under the direction of the First Church of Salt Lake City, but my conviction is that the support of such a missionary would be most wise, if it were possible for us to enlarge our work in Utah. I believe we would do much better to strengthen our forces in the centers of population than to attempt to multiply organization in the small hamlets and villages scattered so widely over these sparcely settled States. And yet, I am also sure that there are some smaller towns, and even rural districts, which we cannot afford to neglect.

PACIFIC DIVISION: ALASKA, WASHINGTON, NORTHERN IDAHO, ORE-GON, CALIFORNIA, NEVADA AND ARIZONA.

C. A. WOODDY, D.D., SUPERINTENDENT OF MISSIONS.

In the general rearrangement of the work of the Society in the West this Division was created from the Rocky Mountain Division in 1898. It comprises the five Conventions of the Pacific Coast and the work in Alaska, Nevada and Arizona. Upon the death of the beloved Dr. Hubert C. Woods, so long identified with the superintendence of the Society's work in the West, the present Superintendent was appointed to the care of this field. In submitting this first annual report I wish to testify to the hearty cooperation I have received from all parts of the field and particularly from the General Missionaries of the various Conventions. I submit my report by States or Conventions.

ALASKA.

Our work in Alaska is as yet confined to the single field of Skagway. During the year a church house has been dedicated which is the first meeting house completed in that city. It is well built and furnished. The dedication services were attended by Dr. Morehouse and myself, and the offerings at that time provided for the full payment of bills. The liberality of the citizens of Skagway toward this enterprise is worthy of special mention. Pastor J. C. Jordan has continued his labors during the year with gratifying additions to the membership of the church. We greatly need to enlarge our forces in Alaska, and ought at once to occupy the field at Juneau and Douglass City, where there is now a population of more than five thousand and where in all probability the permanent capital of the Territory will be established. We need to have lots, meeting house and resident pastor at this point as it is one of the certainly permanent centers of population in this whole field. We ought also to send an evangelistic missionary into the region of the Cape Nome mines where the most conservative estimates say there will be 100,000 men by the end of July. We owe a duty to these men which can be discharged only by sending them gospel missionaries.

EAST WASHINGTON AND NORTHERN IDAHO,

This field, perhaps, more than any other on the Coast, is settled with native American stock. The population is steadily and rapidly increasing and many new fields are claiming attention. General Missionary Allyn has been able to secure a number of new men, several of them from our seminaries, for his field. The matter for greatest rejoicing on this field lies in the completion of the chapel of the First Church of Spokane. This, when, furnished, will have cost somewhat more than \$20,000, and is an ornament to the city and a monument to the zeal and faith of Dr. Van Osdel. But while this great work has been upon the First Church and the Grace Church has been preparing to build a suitable house, the city itself has not been cared for as its needs demand. There needs to be organized at once another church and not less than three missions, and these would call for the settlement of a pastor and a city missionary and a considerable investment in realty and houses to make the work the immediate success that it may be. These churches of which I have spoken can not undertake this work for two or three and perhaps more years, nor is the Convention able to undertake a very large part of it with its present resources unless it withdraw from some promising outside fields and neglect others for which it ought to care. Such fields as Lewiston in Idaho, with 6000 population, rapidly increasing, we must not neglect. Moscow, a thriving town, seat of the Idaho University, we must occupy strongly as we must also do at Pullman, Wash., where is the State Agricultural School with hundreds of students already drawn to its halls. Ellensburg and Sprague are the seats of State Normal schools, and are within the field of this Convention, and cannot be neglected. A score of other promising fields we must continue to occupy strongly. True the population of this whole Convention field is not more than 350,000, covering an area of nearly 70,000 square miles, and our strength as a denomination is less than 3000, but the rapid and steady growth in population will justify the largest anticipations as to future population and the present occupation of these growing centers.

NORTHWEST CONVENTION.

The present commercial activity on Puget Sound, about which clusters this Convention field, is in marked contrast to the stagnation of two years since. The cities and the regions adjacent are growing rapidly and the needs are multiplying. The Convention work is in most excellent condition. Work is carried on among eight nationalities and the calls are far more numerous than can be met. The special needs lie in the two cities of Tacoma and Seattle. In Tacoma the First Church has been heroically

carrying its great burden of debt and is now rejoicing in the promise of substantial help from the Society in the removal of the \$5000 maturing in March, 1901. Both here and in Seattle there needs to be a great strengthening of city mission work. The new work among the Chinese and Japanese promises well. The number of Japanese coming to this field is a marked feature. One thousand on one steamer recently landed and 500 followed on the next steamer of that line. How to improve the opportunity thus offered us will be more and more a problem. The special appropriation of \$1000 by the Society to open this work is being well expended, and opportunity for considerable enlargement will not long wait.

OREGON.

Conditions in this Convention have improved both financially and fraternally. The work is being carried on a larger scale than at any previous date, and the outlook at this time for providing for the debt, which has been for several years a burden on the Convention, and for the current expenses is very good. A larger number of the churches in the State are in fellowship with each other and the Convention work than we have been able to report for many years. The Sentinel, which has been used to stir up much contention, has been discontinued. Mining operations both in Eastern and Southern Oregon have grown greatly during the past year and the progress still continues. This is bringing a considerable number of new centers into prominence and calls for the occupancy of several new fields at once. The marked feature of denominational life in this Convention is the very small number of churches able to support a settled pastor giving his time to the one field. Only eleven of the 130 churches are thus strong. The weakness of so large a proportion renders the administration of the missionary work very perplexing. In addition to the support of several more missionary pastors than we have been able to provide for this year we need three district or associational missionaries in the State. We ought also to begin work among the 20,000 Dano-Norwegian people in the State, among whom the Baptists have thus far done nothing at all.

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA.

A study of this field even superficially will convince that both in its chief city and in all that part of the State lying north of it the religious destitution is greatest of any field on the Coast. The Convention has for some years been greatly hampered by a debt. Liberal offers from the Society of coöperation in an effort to provide for the whole of it has aroused an earnest effort to pay it off this year. With this has been joined an effort to provide suitable house and lots for our work in Palo Alto.

Progress already made seems to assure the complete success of both these efforts. Some enlargement of the work may then be possible. This Palo Alto work needs to be cared for with a liberal hand. This is the home of one of the great schools of the land, and it is to be greater than now. It needs to be remembered that its first class was graduated only in 1895, yet it is reputed to have an endowment of \$20,000,000 at its disposal. The village is also new and there are no strong, well-established churches on the field. With the new house as planned we shall be well abreast of other churches and ought to find a wide open door for usefulness if the work is cared for by an energetic and godly pastor.

The Gospel Wagon work has been receiving much thought from the Board, and it is believed that plans for its maintenance have been devised such as to insure its enlarged usefulness. In a large measure it can be made to take the place of District Missionary work and combines with this an excellent type of evangelistic work with some features of colporter work. I know of no other form of work which can so successfully fill many of the needs existing on this field, and I hope to see it enlarged and strengthened in coming years.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

This is the most compact of all the Convention fields of the Coast, and in some ways the best organized for its work. The lack of rain for two years or more has greatly interfered with all crops of grain and so some regions have been greatly pressed to carry on the work. The report of the General Missionary shows the points of progress. In addition I am glad to mention the final securing of a deed to the property at San Luis Obispo, whereby the Society's offer of loan and gift in the sum of \$1000 will put our cause there in a most hopeful condition. We should see some enlargement in the city of Los Angeles in the number of churches and missions, in both of which we have not kept pace either with the growth of population or that of other denominations. The loan made to the Orchard Avenue Church since the last meeting of the Anniversaries, has given that field new courage and it has had a large growth in membership and working force. The dedication of new houses at Whittier and Oxnard mark the occupancy of new fields from which we may hope for considerable growth. With enlargement in Los Angeles and the appointment of two District Missionaries as suggested by the General Missionary, this field will continue its substantial growth.

NEVADA.

We have but two organized churches in this State and the amount the Society has been spending has only cared for a pastor at Reno. But the

recent assumption of self-support by this church and the appointment of a District Missionary has greatly encouraged the few Baptists at several other points and we hope for two or three new organizations at an early day. But each of these will call for considerable help for church edifices if the work is to become permanent.

ARIZONA

Five of the seven churches of this Territory are prospering. They have church houses, settled pastors and no debts. Only one of these is self-supporting, each of the others being liberally helped by the Society. Population in this field is increasing very considerably and in two districts we should begin work at the earliest date possible, the one along the line of the Santa Fé Railroad, with Flagstaff as a center, and the other east and south of Tucson, on the lines of the Southern Pacific Railroad, and the line running down to Guyamas on the Gulf of California.

In the whole of this Division it may be conservatively said that opportunities and destitution are growing faster than the churches are able to properly care for them. We shall still need the help and sympathy of the Society. In all parts of the field we need the addition to our working forces of some young, consecrated, well-trained men to take small, but promising, fields where the support is only moderate and make them strong and self-supporting. Our greatest prospective need of help will be in the direction of money for church houses and for enlarging our work among the foreign nationalities.

EAST WASHINGTON AND NORTH IDAHO.

REV. A. M. ALLYN, SPOKANE, WASH., GENERAL MISSIONARY.

The field of this convention comprises that portion of Washington and Idaho between the Cascade Mountains and Montant, and has an area of 65,000 square miles. The present population—almost wholly American—is about 300,000, and is increasing at the rate of 20,000 to 30,000 per annum.

We have in this Convention fifty-one Baptist churches with a total membership of over 2700. Only three of these churches are self-supporting; twenty-two are without houses of worship; seventeen are without pastors, and eleven are without any preaching. Besides the General Missionary and the Chinese teacher, we have had under appointment of the Society during all or part of the past year, twenty missionaries, who for some portion of their time have supplied with preaching twenty churches and eighteen out-stations. The

average number of missionary pastors has been fifteen. The average number of churches supplied by them has been twenty-two. Including the work of the general missionary, our missionaries have preached 2370 sermons, attended 1026 prayer meetings, made 4780 religious visits, baptized 168 converts, and received into the churches by letter or experience 184 persons. Revival efforts have been more successful than for several years past.

Four new meeting houses have been erected at a total cost of about \$22,000, the one in Spokane having cost over \$17,000. These results have been made possible by the generous aid of the Home Mission Society.

The greatly increased cost of living has made it almost impossible for us to secure men of such ability as our fields require at salaries that with our limited funds we can afford to pay. For this cause several of our most important fields where we expected to have settled men by last fall, are still without pastors. Among the important fields now needing pastors are Lewiston, Moscow, Republic, Oakesdale, Davenport, and Cheney. However, we now have men in view for these fields. But we have been obliged to offer larger salaries than we had expected to pay. Where the money is coming from to meet these increased obligations we do not now see. But we feel that these fields must be cultivated for the Master, and we have decided to trust the Lord and go forward.

We raised for Convention Missions last year \$1150 and resolved to exceed that sum this year by several hundred dollars. But the low price of wheat and the general stringency in money matters will make it impossible for us to do so, and from present indications may reduce our collections below those of last year. The difficulty of raising money is mainly due to the poverty of our people and to the overburdened condition of our churches. The wealth of this country is mainly in the hands of the irreligious. At any rate not much of it is in the hands of Baptists. With our limited funds we are obliged to cut every appropriation down to the lowest sum that will enable the church to carry its work. compels the church to devote every dollar possible for it to raise, to the support of the pastor; and the pastor is obliged to accept a salary that barely gives him a living. Thus both church and pastor are so heavily taxed in the support of their local work that neither can give much to the convention or any other object of beneficence. Besides, with so many churches pastorless, maintaining no regular services and taking no collections, all the money we raise has to come from a few churches whose local work lays upon them burdens far heavier than they feel able to bear.

We now have an opportunity to secure for our pastorless fields five or six bright, cultured, consecrated young men, all college graduates, just graduating from one of our leading Theological Seminaries. To locate and sustain these men, together with the work now in hand, will require for the first year about \$1500 more money than we now have to appropriate. But the coming of these men will give a tremendous impetus to our work, and their continued presence and labors on these fields will, in the near future, put thousands of dollars into our denominational treasuries, besides leading to Christ many souls who might otherwise die in their sins. Several of these young men have decided to come to us in June. Shall we have the means to sustain them upon our needy fields?

The Chinese work is prosperous and is still under the wise and faithful management of Miss Fannie I. Allen, who is now devoting all her time to this important department of our work.

We are grateful for the continued co-operation of the Home Mission Society, and for the wise suggestions and kindly helpfulness of our Superintendent of Missions, Dr. C. A. Wooddy.

NORTHWEST CONVENTION-WESTERN WASHINGTON.

REV. WM. E. RANDALL, TACOMA, GENERAL MISSIONARY.

Comprising all that part of the State of Washington from the Cascade Range to the Pacific, and embracing the Puget Sound country, the Convention field is an attractive, rapidly-developing section of our country.

POPULATION AND PROGRESS.

Competent persons estimate the increase of population during the past year at above ten per cent., giving us not less than a third of a million people. Our cities are growing rapidly. Ambitious persons are pressing into the dense forests and mountainous regions, establishing homes and forming new communities. The open doors and earnest appeals for Gospel work are rapidly multiplying. Business depression that prevailed so long has been superseded by intense commercial and industrial activity. Eastern capital is being extensively invested in the development of our mines, fisheries and lumber industries. Western enterprise is alert.

CONSTITUENCY AND CONQUEST.

The 3735 Baptists are organized into seventy-six churches—fifty-six American, ten Swedish, four Norwegian-Danish, four Colored, one German, and one Japanese. Nine churches have been organized during the year. Fourteen new Sunday Schools have been organized. Sunday School enrollment, numbering 4293, has increased 25 per cent. within one year. Six meeting houses have been erected. Recent months have been especially resultful in conversions, baptisms and additions to the membership of the churches. The ministerial force of the Convention field has been

substantially increased by the coming of efficient men. Our churches are exceptionally well cared for by capable pastors.

MISSIONARIES AND MISSION CHURCHES.

Thirty-four different missionaries have rendered service during the year—the largest force ever employed upon the field. Forty churches and thirty out-stations have been cared for, in addition to the service of general workers. Twenty-eight men are under appointment at the close of the year. Co-operation with the Swedish Conference in sustaining a district missionary was inaugurated early in the year. Good results have attended the advance movement. Plans are adopted for the commencement of similar service in conjunction with the Norwegian-Danish Conference.

JAPANESE AND CHINESE WORK.

The year has witnessed the organization of a Japanese Baptist church, at Seattle, and the commissioning of a Japanese pastor as a member of our Convention missionary force. The work is carefully conducted and prosperous. True to the missionary spirit of a wide-awake Baptist church and pastor, a successful out-station has been established. It is voted to sustain a Japanese worker in Tacoma, and the Board is in quest of a man for the service. A Chinese missionary has entered upon service in Seattle under direction of our Board.

Christianity cannot expect a continuous favorable reception in the Orient if it ignores the moral welfare of the representatives of the races residing in our own land. A recently arrived ship brought an additional seven hundred Japanese to our coast.

The inauguration of this new missionary service was made possible through a special appropriation by the Home Mission Society of its pro rata of the involved expense.

FIGURES AND FACTS.

Existing conditions upon our field make the prosecution of Christian work and development of the religious life extremely difficult. Twelve only of each one hundred persons are identified with any religious denomination, Protestant or Catholic (but two political divisions of the United States—Nevada and Oklahoma—have so small a per cent. of church members as Washington); the secular spirit has become an atmosphere; exploiters of religious vagaries of every imaginable type, often professing superior piety, contribute to the problems that perplex churches and pastors.

Notwithstanding the difficulties, no Northern State or Territory with

500 or more Baptists in the year 1890 has experienced an equal denominational growth during the intervening time, as a return for the investment of missionary faith and funds. The general increase has been 40 per cent., but Washington has responded with 85 per cent.

The spirit of our people is illustrated by the action of our Board in recommending applications for missionary appropriations that will necessitate the giving this year by our limited constituency of a sum of money more than one thousand dollars greater than the offerings of the previous year. Additional worthy applications for three thousand dollars cannot be granted! Providential openings call imperatively for the appointment of six additional missionaries upon fields where Baptist work is inaugurated, and at least ten missionaries for promising new fields! Places with several hundred inhabitants are entirely destitute of the Gospel. Many people in rural regions experience months and even years of life's battle without hearing a sermon or seeing the face of a minister of the Gospel. After doing our utmost we are overwhelmed with appeals and opportunities!

RECOGNITION.

Eternity only will reveal the results from the fostering care and financial contributions of the Home Mission Society invested in our work. The success achieved, the hundreds won to Christian hope, and the larger triumphs of which we have foregleams must be attributed very largely to the Society's practical, substantial support.

The counsel of the Society's representatives has constituted a valuable element of assistance in the administration of the Master's work. Possessed of an extensive knowledge of Western conditions, and always ready to assist, Rev. C. A. Wooddy, D.D., Superintendent of Missions, has rendered service of exceptional value during the year.

OREGON.

REV. GILMAN PARKER, PORTLAND, GENERAL MISSIONARY.

The Society in coöperation with the Oregon Baptist State Convention, has under appointment twenty-nine missionaries in the State. There is one General Missionary who has charge of the entire work in the whole field; one missionary giving his whole time to the work among the Swedes; one District Missionary for that portion of the State east of the Cascade mountains; one Associational Missionary in the Middle Oregon Association; one Evangelistic Missionary in Harney and Malheur counties; one Missionary to the Chinese in Portland, and twenty-three Missionary Pastors; thirty-four churches are supplied and sixteen out-stations have

regular preaching services. Funds to the amount of \$8500 are appropriated to support these missionaries. Of this sum the Society pays \$5500 and the Convention \$3000.

CONDITION OF THE CHURCHES.

There are 130 churches in Oregon, 110 of which are in cooperation with the Society and with the Convention; these 110 churches report for the past year: Members received by baptism, 549, and by letter and experience, 559; there has been a decrease of 600, leaving a net gain of 508. Only eleven of the churches in the State are self-supporting, these pay an average salary of \$1000 to pastors. There are ninety-nine non-self-supporting churches, scattered over a very large area of territory and having an average membership of forty-six; all these need and should have aid in the support of pastors. With our present force we are reaching with the Gospel fifty-one of these churches, leaving forty-eight of them destitute of religious services, except an occasional sermon preached by a visiting minister or missionary. These churches, with many new fields opening, are crying to us for the bread of life, and many will die without having heard the glad tidings of salvation.

AN IMPORTANT MATTER.

The Danish-Norwegian population of the State is estimated at 20,000, and increasing steadily. There are scattered here and there, some Baptists among them. This is an important work and must be taken up soon if we would do our duty by these people within our gates. A beginning should be made at once by the appointment of a missionary; a church ought to be organized at Portland, and shortly another at Astoria; \$300 put into this work now would lay the foundation of a splendid harvest of souls, and prepare the way for future enlargement of our Lord's Kingdom. A good man is now ready to take up this work, and if we had a little more money a promising beginning could be made this year.

NEW FIELDS OPENING.

There is a mighty rush of people to the gold mining districts of Eastern Oregon; recent discoveries and the extensive development of mining interest are attracting more than ordinary attention. Sumpter, Granite and Canyon City are receiving an immense multitude of people; it is estimated that the last two named will have a population of 5,000 before the close of the present year, and that Sumpter will be a second Cripple Creek or Dawson City. These extensive mining interests are owned by capitalists and mining companies outside the State, and they are reaping rich har-

vests from their investments; hence, because of non-residence, we cannot solicit them for contribution to our mission funds. The population of these districts will be composed of managers and overseers, miners, tradesmen and day laborers. There are scores of saloons, gambling houses and other dens of vice in full operation. But little religious work is being done, and none of that by the Baptists; we should send now, without delay, a strong man to each of these places. These cities will be permanent because the mines are inexhaustible, and after a while will look after their own religious welfare; but now is the opportunity, the missionaries can be had, we only lack the means to support them for a short period. Can we have larger help from the Society? Shall we let the opportunity slip?

NEW RAILROADS.

Several new lines of railway are being built, which are opening up new towns, where new missions must be established. The Columbia River and Southern road has now reached Shaniko, a point fifty miles south of the Columbia River. This road is opening up towns every few miles along its route, a few of which will undoubtedly become cities and towns of some importance. Shaniko is the present terminus, and is the head quarters of the road. Here are the repair shops and roundhouses; this is in the midst of the sheep and cattle pasture lands of the State, and will be a shipping point for an area of 30,000 square miles. In a short period of time a line will be built from the above point, on south, to meet another line that is being now built north from the Southern Pacific into Southeastern Oregon, and which is opening up a region that has scarcely been touched by gospel missionaries. We should have at once two District Missionaries in this quarter of the State.

THE LUMBER INTERESTS.

Because of the exhaustion of timber supply on the upper Mississippi and the Lake region, lumber manufacturing companies are turning their attention to our great untouched forests, large investments are being made and the consequent incoming tide of population will be very great, already it is large, and is demanding the attention of our Missionary Boards; new railroads and new towns are springing into existence with surprising rapidity. Missionaries need to be sent into these new fields, churches organized and meeting houses built. How shall we do it? Our Board of State Missions, for want of funds, had to cut down every application for aid this year, there was \$3000 more asked for than we had funds to meet. The Baptists of Oregon are not rich or even well to do;

they are everywhere struggling to support their own local church work and have but little left after that for outside missions. In some respects, however, our work in the State is more hopeful than for years; we are more perfectly united than for years; while we are bearing heavy burdens we are expectant; with stout hearts and unquestioning faith in God we are going forward; but let the Baptists abroad remember that we cannot go on without their sympathy and help.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

We gratefully acknowledge the sympathy and aid of the Society; the uniform courtesy and continued helpfulness of the Officers and Board of the Society, and the large-hearted sympathies of Rev. C. A. Wooddy, D.D., the Superintendent of the Pacific Coast Division; his large and wide knowledge of this field, with his acknowledged ability, has been a constant source of helpfulness to the entire Coast region.

NORTHERN AND CENTRAL CALIFORNIA.

REV. ROBERT WHITAKER, OAKLAND, GENERAL MISSIONARY.

In a material way the situation is improved. Crop prospects are good. Business looks better. The stress of hard times, and the ruin of the drought are still with us in some measure, but the outlook is better than for years.

Our churches are poor, but give well. Here are some facts worth repeating. This Convention covers about 100,000 square miles. Within this area are about 1,000,000 people, of whom a little more than 10,000 are gathered into some 120 Baptist Churches. Of these 120 Baptist Churches only 15 can pay to exceed \$900.00 a year for the pastor. About 25 all told can raise \$600 a year or more for a pastor. Our largest church has less than 700 members. There are only two churches of the 120 which have 500 members each. Our last report shows that 84 of the 120 churches reporting have less than 100 members each. There are eight or ten other churches which are yet unaffiliated whose aggregate membership is probably not more than three or four hundred. So that we have, counting all our little Baptist bands, about 130 churches, of which not more than thirty-five have to exceed one hundred members each. All our churches carry a large non-resident list so that if regard is had to the working force several more would fall below this limit.

The last five years have been hard years, but there has been very encouraging progress. We have ten Baptist bodies in three cities on this side of the Bay, if the Chinese, who have no separate organization, are

counted. According to the best figures at hand these churches, with an aggregate membership of about 1700 have raised for church improvements and for the liquidation of church debts during these five hard years nearly or quite \$30,000. It is said that the Baptists are doing more mission work here than any other denomination.

In San Francisco the historic First Church building has gone. But its mortgage of \$9000 has also gone, and the new building, though only temporary, is attractive and convenient, and—free of debt. Emmanuel Church has reduced its debt about \$4000 within this period. Hamilton Square has reduced its debt, and has raised over \$2000 to remodel its building. The Swedish People of San Francisco have built and nearly paid for a fine, centrally located church. In many of these instances cited the Home Mission Society has helped liberally, but the figures given do not include the assistance so generously rendered.

Fresno is the most important point south of San Francisco, in this field. There we have lost two churches within five years, but are to dedicate next Sunday a better building than either of them, which is practically fire-proof. A number of small churches have been built at other points, and old churches have been renewed. This last year three of our churches built or bought parsonages, and one or two are moving in that direction now. We have suffered some small losses, but they are insignificant as compared with our gains. The gains in a spiritual way cannot be tabulated but I think are even more encouraging.

We have raised over \$8000 in two years for State Convention work. Foreign Missions have been well supported on this field, and even now our College President is at work for an enlarged endowment for California College. In proportion to our numbers and ability I believe we have given better than the average of American Baptists.

But our needs are overwhelming. Sixteen out of our forty-eight counties with practically no Baptist work, some of them with no Baptist organization of any kind. Thirty or more of the seventy cities of 1000 or more of population, where the Baptists are not represented. Whole counties practically unevangelized, in which we have special opportunities for work by virtue of our Gospel Wagon plant. But where are the reapers? And who will feed and clothe them while they go into the harvest field?

SOME THINGS TO BE DONE.

There are some things we ought to do this year. We ought to put out three Gospel Wagons for District Missionary work. After much study it has been decided to combine District Missionary and Gospel Wagon work. One or two workers will be sent out with each wagon, and each wagon will be directly responsible to our Board. We have practically

only one wagon in the field now, and need not less than four to cover in any measure the great districts which are without railroads. We can give each wagon an area of several thousand square miles. In this way we may hope to reach with occasional services the innumerable villages and hamlets which are now altogether destitute of Gospel preaching, and which cannot in the nature of the case support regular pastors for many years to come. We are putting \$600 into this work, but ought to spend at once \$1500 to \$2000 in it. Other denominations are doing practically nothing of this sort, and the work has been laid upon us in a singular manner.

We need a good deal of money for church building. We must build at Palo Alto, where Stanford University is located. We have a good lot, and a good small membership. They have waited five years or more for a building. Nothing on this field is more important than that we build immediately and adequately at Palo Alto. We ought also to build at Hanford, a very important town in the San Joaquin Valley, and at Porterville in the same great section. These are both growing and leading cities of the great valley, and we cannot neglect them without serious loss to our

cause for years to come.

We need several small country churches. At three or four points churches which are now supported in part by Missionary aid can be made self-supporting if work at adjacent points is well developed. Such development is in the direction of economy of missionary money in the long run. To make Towle self-supporting we need a building at Dutch Flat. To make Lakeport self-supporting we ought to build at Kelseyville. To make Wheatland secure in its independence of missionary aid we ought to reestablish our work in the adjacent city of Marysville. We ought also to build at Aromas, near Watsonville.

There has never been a time in the history of this section when our missionary work gave better promise in return for liberal support. We have a good corps of churches. We have an exceptionally good lot of ministers. We have extraordinary openings, both for rural and city mission work. We need more money and more men. The men are begging to come. I have half a dozen first class applications in hand just now. We lack only the means to support these men. Every one of them might have a great field, with almost unlimited opportunity for the development of Gospel churches, if we could but provide a living for a year or so. God has shown his willingness to send us the men. Will our brethren help us to get the money that the men may go into this work?

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA AND ARIZONA.

REV. C. T. DOUGLASS, PASADENA, CAL., GENERAL MISSIONARY.

In the Southern California Convention we have at the present time sixty-six churches, having a membership of a little over 6000. During

the past year there were 728 additions, but the losses slightly exceeded the increase. The contributions for home work amounted to about \$48,000, and for benevolence about \$9000. The present valuation of church property is \$270,000. The above does not include twelve colored churches having a membership of 557, which do not affiliate with our Convention. At the present time twenty-three missionaries are employed on twenty-seven different fields. Two of these are District Missionaries, and attempts are being made to have our missionary pastors care for more than one field each where possible. While this has been done in a few cases, owing to the distance between fields and the difficulty in inducing people to attend church in the afternoon, especially in the summer time, it has not seemed practicable in many cases. The importance of pastors and churches doing out-station work is, however, being strongly urged, with some good results. There has been considerable progress in our work the past year, and it is safe to say that it is on a more substantial basis than heretofore. 'One new church has been organized in the City of Los Angeles, a new house built and dedicated by the young church at Whittier, and a house rebuilt and dedicated by the colored church in Riverside. Also, before this reaches the eye of the reader, a church will be organized in the growing town of Oxnard, and a house of worship costing about \$2500 completed. For several months past there has been quite an unusual amount of spiritual interest in our churches, and many baptisms have occurred. Quite a number of our churches have, with the aid and encouragement of the Society, been paying off outstanding debts, and others are planning to build new houses or improve their present church homes in the near future.

SOME DIFFICULTIES.

One hindrance to the progress of our work is found in the fact that too many Baptists who come from the East do not feel the necessity of entering heartily into our work at once, and in too many cases identify themselves with churches of other denominations. But the greatest difficulty with which we have to contend at the present time is the drought, which has now been continuous for three years. So far this season the rainfall has been only about five inches. This means failure of crops in many cases, and very little fruit in those sections where the water supply is limited. Some of the churches receiving aid would be self-supporting with abundant rains, and all would be able to contribute more largely for benevolent purposes.

NEEDED WORK.

Our greatest need is more money with which to take up new work. Several small fields are now in need of pastors, but as the amount that can be raised on these fields is very small, at least until we get more abun-

dant rains, the amount necessary from the Convention would be larger than can be raised for the work. Two more District Missionaries are needed to work, one in Ventura County, and one in San Joaquin Valley, with Bakersfield for the central point. Then in the rapidly growing City of Los Angeles, already with a population of 120,000, two new churches should soon be organized. One in the West Lake Park section, the finest and most rapidly growing part of the city, and where there are said to be already about one hundred Baptists, but it seems useless to organize a church unless a house that will compare favorably with other churches can be secured at once. The other is on the West Side, in a growing section occupied mostly by the laboring classes, and where as yet there is no church of any denomination for quite a distance. Your General Missionary hopes to inaugurate work there soon, but it will mean a new house needed.

ARIZONA.

In the Territory of Arizona we have only seven churches, with a membership of about 400. Two of these are very small and weak, but the other five are now in quite a flourishing condition with energetic and successful pastors to lead them. A general revival interest has prevailed among them for some months past, and a goodly number of baptisms have occurred. A very comfortable and attractive house of worship was dedicated at Mesa last fall. On the whole our work, as far as organized, is promising, but there are many places where work should be undertaken as soon as possible. Just at present the great need seems to be two District Missionaries, one in the Southern and one in the Northern part. In both sections there are many growing towns into which Baptists are constantly coming, to either lose their interest in religious work or to be absorbed into other churches. In most of these towns having a reasonably assured future, the Methodists have located churches or mission stations, and are thus growing up with the country. Well would it be for our cause if our people would manifest the same aggressive spirit in its pioneer work. If a missionary was ready to take the northern section, I would organize a church of from twenty to thirty members at once in Flagstaff, with mission stations at Williams, Winslow and other places. That Arizona will soon have a much larger population than now is proven by the rapid development of its rich mines of gold, silver and copper, its extensive grazing land and great forests of valuable timber, as well as by its varied and delightful climate. Oh, for the means to seize strategic points and hold them for God and the future.

FRENCH MISSIONS IN NEW ENGLAND.

REV. J. N. WILLIAMS, PROVIDENCE, R. I., SUPERINTENDENT.

During the year I have visited for ordination, communion, special or ordinary evangelistic services, every one of our French mission fields in New England, and in fulfilling my annual task of reporting on our French work, I am thankful to be permitted, from personal knowledge and observation, to witness to the fact that the favor of God has rested upon this department of your great home-foreign work. No one of our fields has been without tokens of progress in conversions from Romanism, conversions to God and consequent baptisms. There has been, it is true, no unusual movement or break in the ranks of the mighty opposing forces, but a steady rescuing of the perishing, one by one, as by breeches buoys at life-saving stations, in spite of wind and wave. The five Eastern States of Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New Hampshire and Maine, in which our Society has established French missions, have continued to cooperate, through their respective Conventions, with the exception of the State of Maine. Pleasing evidence of local interest in the missionary and his work came to us last summer, when some changes were thought to be necessary in order to fill vacancies elsewhere. From each field where removal or change was contemplated there was a strong protest sent in not only by the French congregations, but by the pastors and the English speaking churches as well. Two of our missionaries have dropped out of our work, but neither out of the French work under other auspices, and their places have been filled by approved and experienced workers, and we trust that the cause will not suffer loss.

Both our difficulties and our opportunities are increasing: Our difficulties, in consequence of the immense multiplication of all the appliances of Romanish control, magnificent edifices, parochial schools, convents, religious orders and a numerous and ubiquitous French priesthood. Thus the one French Church of Fall River of fifteen years ago, has grown into four immense parishes exclusively French, with great cut-stone edifices, each with parochial schools, convents, etc., and in Nashua, N. H., two of the costliest churches in the State, with all the above appliances of control, overawe the French of that city. Our opportunities, from the extension of the field by continued, and this last year, increasing immigration from Canada and consequent multiplication of centers of French Canadian population; and also from growth of intelligence and liberalism and willingness on the part of that people to listen to the Gospel message, especially in outdoor services; and also in consequence of frequent revolts of that people against the exactions and absolutism of a clergy frequently not of their own nationality, but of Irish or European training and habits. In North Brookfield, for example, the whole French Roman Catholic population is in revolt against the Irish Bishop of the Diocese, and have gathered by hundreds as respectful listeners around the Gospel wagon, as a consequence of failure to obtain from their ecclesiastical authorities the privilege of separate French services.

RÉSUMÉ OF THE WORK.

This year I have asked each one of our fourteen French Missionaries to send me a brief résumé of the work in his own field and along with such general statement, what he himself considers one of the interesting ancidents in the year's history. The following are the responses in the shape and order in which they have come. As they touch upon nearly all the features of our French work and that very briefly, we beg leave to submit them as the report of twelve more months labor among French Romanists in New England.

MAINE.

The Rev. P. N. Cayer, the only French Missionary now laboring among the 65,000 French in the State of Maine, writes:

We have in Waterville about fifty-three families of French protestants; a total membership of 120. The resident members come to sixtyeight. Since last April we baptized three. In addition to what follows, we have in Augusta seven members, all Roman Catholic converts. A new family, a young married couple, gave up Romanism recently. They are not baptized yet and expect to be soon. The work of the last quarter has been, we hope, a blessing to us all. The meetings have been good and fairly well attended. The seed has been sown with profusion. We notice a change in the Roman Catholics; they are more friendly to the Gospel; we have better access to them. I keep going to Augusta once in a while. A great interest is manifested among the Roman Catholics. I had a public discussion with one of the "Fathers" of the church in Augusta in November. There were present about forty Roman Catholics. The discussion took place at the house of the priest. We only spoke about threequarters of an hour on baptism and the Lord's Supper. The good priest got excited and insulted me all he could. He threw my Testament on the floor and then stepped on it,-broke the cover in the presence of all the people. Then to put a finish to the scene, another priest present told everybody to go out. We all went out quietly feeling that something must be wrong with these pretended successors of the Apostles. May God bless the seed which was sown in the hearts of the people that day."

MASSACHUSETTS.

Rev. Arthur St. James says of his field in Worcester:

(1) Our work and people are very favorably looked upon by the American churches of the city. Proof: After seven years' service in this city of thirty-two different nationalities, the missionary was granted a two months' vacation and appointed a delegate from the Main Street Church to the Anniversaries in San Francisco, the expenses being paid by the Americans. (2) The preached word has been well received and in several cases savingly appropriated, resulting in eight baptisms. Several new families have joined our congregations, to take the place of those who have moved away or who have graduated into some of the American congregations. (3) A vast amount of work has been done by the Missionary and his wife. Seven weekly services are maintained the year round in the two chapels, besides from one to three cottage meetings a week are held as cases of interest may demand to bring about results. This cottage meeting part is most approved of God. Three years ago we worked prayerfully in the Gospel with a large family. They dropped out and we thought all was lost. Still we remembered the truth: "Cast thy bread," etc. Last summer a daughter with her husband from that family came to meetings, and you can better imagine our joy than I can picture it to you in words, when that couple, one Lord's day morning, after service, said: "We have accepted the Gospel and we both want to follow Jesus in Baptism." Six years ago I baptized a bright young man and his wife; they moved to Connecticut, but there they sowed the seeds of the Gospel. Last winter a brother-in-law of that man came to our city, and from the seed sown in Connecticut, in his heart, has developed a full fledged Baptist, a conscientious man who is now a member of our standing committee."

Bro. H. C. Sené, who took charge of the important field of New Bedford, when Rev. I. Lafleur was transferred to Lowell last August, writes:

"The change of pastor in this field has interrupted the work to a certain extent. Under the administration of the new pastor additions and subtractions are recorded. Three young disciples have left the Church of Rome to join the Church of God. A young man and his wife were baptized in October. One other, a young lady, will soon follow. With the help of a Bro. Papineau I have placed ninety-five copies of the New Testament in some of the best French families of this city."

Rev. J. C. Smith, whose ordination took place in the First Baptist Church of Salem the 26th of November, the interesting services being closed and crowned by his administering the ordinance of baptism to six converts from Romanism, thus speaks of his work among the French in Salem:

"Nothing extraordinary has happened during the past year, yet we must recognize that the Spirit of God has been with us. We have held

services every Sunday with good interest. Much good has been done by open-air services and visits from house to house; seventeen Testaments have been sold or let, and 4800 tracts given away. We have no place for holding a Sunday School, but I have been able to unite twenty French with Sunday Schools of the Baptist Churches. We number now thirtyone French members. The priest called lately at the house of one of our new converts. Stalking unceremoniously into the room, umbrella in hand, and striking it authoritatively on the floor, he said to the woman who was alone in the house at the time 'How is this, I don't see you any more at church saying your prayers?' 'I can pray in my house quite as well,' she replied. 'But you don't come to confession any more.' 'No, I confess my sins to God.' 'I'll not give you absolution.' 'Well, sir, I have received that from God already.' Thinking to frighten the poor woman into obedience, he brought down his umbrella with force upon the table, saying: 'Vous êtes damnée.' 'Please don't smash my table,' was her quiet reply. With great show of indignation he started for the door exclaiming, 'I am here in a house that is cursed (damnée) and the family in it is damnée.' 'Then you can walk out of it if you are afraid to be in such a place.' He certainly had waked up the wrong passenger. The family is well off, intelligent and deeply religious."

The Rev. Gidéon Aubin, our missionary in Fall River, the largest cen-

ter of French population in all New England, reports:

"Families and persons religiously visited, 6000; New Testaments placed in the hands of Roman Catholics, ninety-two; pages of religious literature distributed, 47,900; baptisms, five; religious services held, 240. But these dry statistics give but a pale idea of the amount of work done and of its results. Our baptized converts are from the Church of Rome, with the exception of one. We are proud of them; they are pillars in the temple that we are building. We needed them. These victories have filled our hearts with joy and increased our courage a hundred-fold. At least four families have renounced Romanism and have intrepidly taken their stand on the Gospel's side, and thousands of Roman Catholics have been helped and illuminated by the truths presented in the literature that we have scattered. It has been a year of intense activity, of lively fighting, of rich experiences and of advance."

Rev. B. F. Benoît, our missionary in Webster, in addition to holding a regular Sunday service in that great center of French people, visits regularly as colporteur-evangelist a half dozen other places in Worcester county and devotes the summer months, along with Rev. E. Léger and others, as helpers, to Gospel wagon work, reaching thousands thus with the message of Gospel truth. He says of his field in Webster:

"Our mission here is very encouraging, the meetings are well attended. I have a new family, father, mother and seven children, just out of the

Romish Church. They are cruelly persecuted just now, but continue faithful attendants at our services. I expect that they will soon unite with us as members, though they are solely tried, and I am often asked if they will hold out notwithstanding. One of our French Protestants, though not a member of our church, was sent by his relatives to the Worcester Catholic Hospital, but with the full understanding that his religion should not be interfered with. I visited him and was introduced to the sisters as a Protestant minister. But I found that every effort had been made by the good sisters, notwithstanding their promise, to induce him to have a priest administer him. He firmly refused to yield to their solicitations to the last, and died professing his faith in the Saviour alone. I took part in the funeral service and had a good opportunity to speak to a large number of Roman Catholics."

Rev. Isaac Lafleur, transferred from his field in New Bedford to Lowell

in June last, reports his present work thus:

"During these months of hard work and 'vigilia' many have been the blessings received from above. Our finances, both in the Mission and the Sunday School are in good condition. Thus far our Mission has paid its running expenses and has been able to add a few articles of usefulness to the church, including a piano, which is being paid on monthly installments. All our services are well attended. The average at our weekly prayer meeting is twenty-six. Several of our families have removed from the city to the surrounding towns, but others have come to take their places, both in our mission and in our Sunday School. We have had ten additions by letter and one by baptism; others are expected to come very soon. About \$175 have been raised for current expenses and incidentals."

Rev. F. A. Perron, ordained in December, writes about his compara-

tively new field, Gardner and vicinity:

"The past year has been a blessed one to us in our work in many ways. Our services are well attended, a live interest is manifested, we are united and each one seems anxious to tell others of the new joy in having found a Saviour. We have received four by baptism and one by letter. A family of eight had been visited and a New Testament of the Douay version was left in their possession. They attended our services and enjoyed them. A few Sundays ago the mother rose in her seat and said she had accepted Christ; the father also raised his hand to ask for Christians' prayers. A few days after this, the priest, having missed this family from his flock and hearing what was going on, thought he must look up his stray sheep. He called on them and inquired if Mr. Perron ever called. On being told that he did, he asked if they attended his services. They said they did. He then asked to see the book that had been left them. On its being shown him, he told them it was a bad book, that they must not read it, and, in spite of the woman's protestations, slipped it into his pocket

and departed. On hearing this I thought best to consult a lawyer about the matter. He sent the priest a letter notifying him to return the book at once or stand the consequences. The book was returned. A reporter called on the priest for particulars. The priest said: 'The reason I did not want the book to be in Mrs. T.'s hands is that it is a version unauthorized by our church and not deemed fit for perusal by our parishioners.' We all know that the Douay version is the authorized version of the Roman Catholic Church. This family said a few days ago that they were through with the Church of Rome and that they had accepted Christ as their personal Saviour. We expect to baptize them, that is, the father and mother, with one other, on Easter Sunday."

CONNECTICUT.

Bro. Timothée Tétreault, our only missionary in Connecticut, with stations at Putnam, Danielson and Grosvenordale, is doing a work certainly very different from that of his two sisters, mother-superioresses in convents in Canada. He reports, in addition to regular services, 1585 visits, forty-four copies of Scripture distributed; 8900 pages of tracts; thirty-four open-air services, with attendance of 8550.

"Our labor in Grosvenordale has been blessed already. A man and his wife were converted from Romanism last December. Seeing the notice of the French service, which I had hung out, they decided, after some hesitation, to go in and see. The Holy Spirit opened their eyes and touched their hearts and a true conversion followed, glory be to God. Another, who, when he heard me preach last 4th of July, at Mr. Messenger's Grove, was exceedingly bitter, after being under deep conviction for some time, surrendered to God. We wait upon God in faith and pray without ceasing that He may bring the dear French people to the light of His word."

RHODE ISLAND.

Rev. N. N. Aubin, laboring under the auspices of the Rhode Island State Convention and the Home Mission Society, reports:

"Taking Providence as a center, we have within a radius of twenty-two miles, a French population of 89,000. A large percentage of these people are drifting from their church into indifference and infidelity. In Woonsocket, where 80 per cent. of the population is French, one of the priests stated publicly that in that city there are 1200 French people who never step inside of the Catholic Church. Hence we cannot overestimate the importance of this work. I came from Woonsocket nine months ago to take charge of the work here. We have leased a hall for our Sunday services; one of the most attractive and centrally located halls in the city. During the week we have cottage prayer meetings in different part of the city. Our meetings are attended by French speaking people from Switzerland, Belgium, France and Canada. In Central Falls we have our Sunday services

in the vestry of the Baptist Church, and at every meeting we have several Catholics. Both here and at Natick we have family prayer meetings during the week, as in Providence. In the three fields, this year, eighty-three Catholic families have accepted Bibles. Twenty have left the Church of Rome and one was baptized. The work is progressing and hopeful."

AT A SICK BED IN A CATHOLIC HOME.

A young man who had frequently attended our services and who had had glimpses of the truth, fell sick. Through an aunt of his, a member of our church, he sent a request that I should call upon him, which I did. I found seventeen persons in the small tenement of three rooms, filthy and in disorder. Several were eating their supper in the little kitchen, 12x12, on a table about twenty-seven inches in diameter, the bill of fare agreeing with the house and surroundings. In another small room was the poor sick young man almost unconscious. Placing my hand on his feverish brow, I said, as he earnestly responded "yes" to each question: "Do you love the Lord? Do you believe in Christ? Does he forgive sins? Has he forgiven your sins? In accordance with his wishes I then knelt to pray. This was too much for his Catholic friends, who had listened silently till then. Jumping up and rushing to the door they cried out: "Just see what that minister is doing! Now, you sir, must let him die a Roman Catholic. He is a Catholic and he must die a Catholic." "Run," said another, and get the chapelet (prayer beads), hurry up! hurry up! Go and tell John (the tenant I suppose) to come here. We must put this minister out." Rather than wait to be ejected by force, for John was coming, evidently ready to execute his pleasant job, I took my departure, leaving, I believe, the poor young disciple safe in the hands of a merciful God."

Three of our missionaries, Rev. G. G. Brien, of Nashua, N. H.; Rev. O. Brouillette, of Marlboro, Mass., and Rev. E. Léger, colporteur-evangelist in Worcester and vicinity and Gospel singer in the Gospel wagon work, have failed to send in their reports in time for insertion. These would add about a dozen more to the list of baptisms during the year and other incidents of more than ordinary interest-such, for example, as the conversion in Marlboro of that aged French woman of over seventy, who, in her new-born love for God's word, has, I have learned, since last June, read her New Testament through no less than nine times-and the gift by a benevolent Universalist citizen of Nashua of quite a valuable estate, house and lot, to our missionary, to serve as a French Orphan Home, in connection with his work. If along with these, all the above incidents should be multiplied at least tenfold I should feel in closing this editing work, that our friends have an annual report of our French missions in New England reaching fully up to the standard of the familiar court ideal of worthy testimony: "The truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth."

THE GERMANS.

REV. G. A. SCHULTE, WEST HOBOKEN, N. J., SUPERINTENDENT.

In reviewing our missionary operations I find it rather difficult to cover the whole ground in a report so as to give facts in detail, and at the same time keep within the limits of time and space required.

Our increase in membership as a whole has not been as large as in former years. The German Baptist Churches have been no exception to the general barrenness prevailing over all the denominations during the past year. But hopeful signs can be perceived, and encouraging reports come in from all quarters that the year 1900 will be a year of ingathering of souls into the Kingdom of Christ.

At the last annual conferences 240 churches reported a membership of 22,291. In the Sunday Schools connected with these churches are 23,560 scholars and teachers. The churches raised for current expenses \$126,020.48, for missionary and educational purposes \$76,474.59. The Sunday Schools raised \$16,538.91; The Ladies' Missionary Societies, \$7687.78; Young People's Societies, \$5164.67. This makes a grand total of \$231,984.43. Twelve new meeting houses were dedicated during the year, and eight new churches organized. The additions by baptism were 826. Quite a number of churches have made extensive repairs and improvements in their church homes.

One item of special gratitude to God is the successful completion of the endowment for the German Department of the Rochester Theological Seminary toward which the German churches subscribed about \$38,000.00, of which \$25,000.00 has already been paid in cash. This amount is not included in the figures given above for educational purposes. Young and old, rich and poor contributed towards this object. Some in sums of \$1.00 or 50 cents, and even in smaller amounts. This burden taken from our hands and minds we shall be able to make new efforts to raise money for Home Mission work in our German Churches.

The German Baptist Home for the Aged in Chicago, Ill., was enlarged during this year. It has now a frontage of ninety-five feet, three stories high, with room sufficient for sixty-five inmates. This beautiful building stands as a monument to the untiring efforts of Rev. J. Meier and his coworkers in Chicago, and it also proclaims the liberality of the German Baptists in general.

MISSIONARIES.

Seventy-five missionaries were under appointment during the whole or part of the year. They labored in twenty-one States of the Union and four Provinces of Canada, e. g., two in Connecticut, six in New York, seven in New Jersey, three in Pennsylvania, three in Ohio, one in Indiana,

four in Michigan, six in Illinois, one in Wisconsin, two in Iowa, five in Minnesota, four in South Dakota, five in North Dakota, four in Nebraska, four in Kansas, one in Missouri, one in Oklahoma, one in Colorado, two in California, four in Oregon, one in Washington, one in Alberta, two in Assiniboia, two in Manitoba, and two in Ontario.

The following churches were in June last placed on the list of self-supporting churches: Fessenden, N. Dak.; Berlin, N. Dak.; Eureka, S. Dak.; Humphrey, Neb. June next the following churches will also be self-supporting: Beatrice, Neb.; Hillsboro, Kans.; Portland, Oregon, and Minneapolis, Minn.

The experiences and results of the past year have in a measure been duplicates of former years. The missionaries report 3207 weeks of labor, 8619 sermons, and 5569 prayer meetings held, 752 additions to the churches, 305 by baptism, and 27,121 visits made. There are 5313 members in the Mission Churches, and 5917 scholars in the Sunday Schools.. The average amount of aid received from the Society for each missionary is \$246.00; while the amount raised by the churches for each missionary is \$284.00. The average amount of salary for each missionary is \$558.00. This includes the city and country missionaries, and those in the East as well as the western men.

Death entered into the ranks of our missionaries during the past year. Rev. Henry Becker closed his labors in Detroit, Mich., May 30th, 1899. He rested for a few days on his way to his new field, Winburne, Pa., at the house of his brother's at Allegheny, Pa., when the Lord suddenly called him to his reward, and this servant of God was permitted to enter into eternal rest.

The application for the appointment of Rev. Louis Gerhard to labor as District Missionary in South Dakota was on its way to New York. Before it reached the hands of the Secretary the Master had called his servant home.

Both brethren were in the prime of life, and both left families unprovided for. Thus suddenly our life's work can be finished.

A FEW IMPORTANT RESULTS.

Some years ago the German Baptist Church at Pittsburg, Pa., started a Sunday School at Knoxville, one of the suburbs of the city; prayer meetings were held, and in the course of time preaching services were inaugurated. On October 1st, 1899, Missionary G. A. Sheets was appointed for the field, and the result is the organization of a new church with sixty members. A desirable corner lot, 50x125, was purchased by the mother church, on which a suitable chapel was erected and donated to the new body. The property is valued at \$3500.00, with an encumbrance of only \$600.00. This Pittsburg church is following in the footsteps of the well-

known First Church of Chicago. Two days after the recognition of the new church a neat little chapel was dedicated free of debt at New Kensington, Pa., for a mission under the charge of this church. The prospects are good that this new interest will flourish in the midst of a large German population.

The First German Church at Newark, N. J., is reaching out in the same direction. A missionary was appointed on December 1st, 1899, to labor in a beautiful mission chapel erected by the church in another section of the city. A large number of conversions are reported from this

field, but no organization is at present contemplated.

NUMEROUS CONVERSIONS.

According to the last quarter, by reports of the missionaries, the Lord has graciously visited many of our fields with extensive revivals. But very few of the converts have as yet been baptized. The highest number of conversions on one field occupied by one missionary is ninety reported by Rev. P. Fenske, Casselman, North Dakota.

A very encouraging report was sent by Rev. L. Vogt, District Missionary for Oklahoma. He began his labors a year ago last January. At that time only one German Baptist Church was in the Territory. Now with one church about to be organized we shall have five churches with quite a number of preaching stations. He reports also a large number of converts awaiting baptism during the next quarter. In coming years this brother's self-sacrificing work as a pioneer among the scattered Germans will be even more appreciated than at present.

Brother G. Eichler, appointed last June to labor at Dallas, Oregon, rejoices in the conversion of sixteen souls as the first fruits of his mission

work, who expect to be baptized at Easter.

The German church at Portland, Oregon, has advanced with rapid strides. It hopes to be self-sustaining after June 1st. The efficient and energetic missionary, Rev. J. Kratt, reports twenty conversions. This brother with his noble church is no doubt destined to become a power for the advancement of our cause on the Pacific Coast.

Rev. G. Heide resigned as District Missionary of Iowa December 1st. A church of twenty-four members was recently organized where he labored last at Buffalo Center, as the fruit of his labors, and another one as an important center of influence is expected to be organized in the near future. His new field of labor is Kansas. His first report is full of encouragement. He reports a large number of conversions and ten baptisms.

GLEANINGS FROM QUARTERLY REPORTS.

Interesting gleanings can be gathered from the last reports of the missionaries. Space permits only a few brief extracts:

Rev. A. Hager, Edmonton, Alberta, N. W. T., writes: "Beside the work on my own field I have extended during the last quarter my labors over Leduc Wetaskawin, the Calgary district in South Alberta to Stony Plain, twenty miles north of the Saskatchewan River, finding numerous Germans everywhere, eager to listen to the Word of God. The terrible cold and snow-blocked paths, the great distances, the wretched lodging during the night in the desolate log hut, and the many difficulties in the way of a pioneer missionary sometimes tunes down the notes on my harp of faith. But I am perfectly contented. I do not wish another place, and would not change my position with a King or Emperor. There is nothing more exalting than to be an Ambassador of Christ."

Rev. E. Mueller, Hebron, North Dakota, writes, among other interesting things: "A missionary here must be all things to all men that he might by all means save some. As the people are all newly settled Germans he is often called upon to write an English letter; as there is no physician within forty miles of this place he must give medical advice, sit up with the sick at night, etc. The people are so poor that only in very rare cases can they call a doctor. The missionary ought to know everything, and to be able to do almost anything. There is no shoemaker, no tailor, no druggist here, and many other needful things are lacking."

Another pioneer missionary, Rev. L. Vogt, of Oklahoma, writes: "My labors are mainly confined to the western and middle part of the Territory. I receive many invitations to preach, and there are many open doors for us to enter. I have a great many preaching places, they are far apart. As there are no railroads it is necessary for me to travel by a team. There are offered to me many opportunities to preach on the way. There are no chapels, but the little school houses are my workshops. My audiences are sometimes not very large, yet always attentive. Some people I meet have not heard a sermon for years, but are ready to receive the message gladly. My labors so far have only been of a preparatory nature, but a beautiful ingathering of souls is before us; yea, even now the field is white for the harvest. We need more men to be permanently stationed at the different points on this extensive field, and great results may be expected for the German Baptists in Oklahoma. There are also discouragements connected with this kind of pioneer work, especially when I do not know where to lay my head for the night. When I cannot find another bed going, then I prepare one under a tree; start a fire, and soon the welcome supper is steaming in the kettle."

Rev. A. Boelter, Omaha, Neb., writes: "I wish my report on this quarter's work could show more visible results, but I am confident the next one will be of an encouraging nature, for last Sunday a number of energetic young people applied for baptism, and others have asked for the prayers of God's people."

Rev. H. Kaaz, St. Paul, Minn., writes: "This church has passed through severe financial difficulties, but thank God, we have struggled through, and are again on solid foundation. Our people are greatly encouraged; they 'have a mind to work,' strangers are brought in, and eight people were recently converted, and will shortly be baptized."

The outlook is bright. New and inviting fields are constantly opening to us, yet we are able to enter only a few of them. Delay means loss to our cause, and eternal loss to the unsaved who might have been reached had we but been able as a denomination to extend to them the helping hand.

INFLUENCE ON OTHER DENOMINATIONS.

The influence of German Baptists has not been only on single individuals, but also on whole denominations. A remarkable change is to be noticed among the staid Lutheran and Reformed Churches during the history of the German Baptists in this country in the last two or three decades. Twenty-five or thirty years ago the congregations were satisfied with one sermon a week on Sunday morning. A few churches of the Reformed type could perhaps be found where afternoon services were held. Sunday evening services and meetings during the week were almost wholly unknown to them. Prayer meetings, and even Sunday Schools were considered as institutions belonging to the "sects" unnecessary for "the church." The pastor was doing the praying, and the whole responsibility for the religious education rested upon him. People religiously inclined were at that time easily induced to attend the services of the Baptists, and many were thus brought to Christ. Large Sunday Schools were connected with all the churches, and there was no lack of children when a new mission was started. This is all changed. With the exception perhaps of the churches belonging to the Missouri Synod all the different Protestant denominations have adopted our method of church services, Young People's Societies, Sunday Schools, Sunday evening services, and week-day evening meetings. But they have no prayer meetings, as it is impossible to hold prayer meetings with an unconverted membership.

It is not asserted that the credit for this change belongs wholly to the German Baptists, but a large share of it can be claimed by them. We would rejoice more in this change if it were adopted solely for the purpose of the spiritual advancement of the people, but we fear that in order to maintain the adherents in their own fold the leaders think it wise to accommodate themselves to circumstances, and still to teach their members to cling with much tenacity to the doctrines of the State Church in the

fatherland.

SUPERINTENDENT'S WORK.

I have visited during the year ninety churches, preached 124 sermons, delivered ninety addresses, attended forty-eight prayer meetings, traveled

15,702 miles; have written 1084 letters; have attended five Annual Conferences, four State Associations, three general public meetings held in the interest of the young people. I was often called upon to advise with churches in reference to difficulties, ten times requested to be chairman in important church meetings, and acted as Moderator in eight Councils called for ordination and recognition. Attended many meetings of the local Missionary Committees, and advised with the brethren in reference to the work. This is the sixth year of my labors in this position. The Lord has spared my life, has given me hardy strength, and has graciously granted unto me His protecting care. Unto Him be all the glory and honor.

BAPTIST PROGRESS AMONG THE SWEDES.

REV. A. P. EKMAN, NEW YORK CITY.

Two years ago the Baptists of Sweden celebrated in a grand jubilee at Stockholm the fiftieth anniversary of the organization of the first Baptist Church in that country.

Two years hence, or in 1902, the Swedish Baptists in America intend, God willing, to celebrate a similar event in their history in this country, at Chicago, Ill.

The progress has been so marvelous that in less than fifty-two years of labor, England only excepted, Sweden contains the largest Baptist population of any country in Europe. In comparison with the number of people the progress has been equally marvelous among the Swedes in this country.

These two bodies of baptized believers, the one numbering 40,759, and the other 20,621 members, laboring among their countrymen in two widely separated countries, had a common origin on this side the Atlantic, and still stand in the closest fraternal relation to the American Baptists as well as to each other.

It was in this country that Captain G. W. Schröder was converted and baptized in 1844, and the following year he made a short visit to his native land and told his friends of his new discovery of the Scriptural Baptism and an Apostolical Church. It was in this country also that F. O. Nilson was converted, who, having returned to Sweden, met with Capt. Schröder on said visit and was by him persuaded to study the Scripture in regard to baptism, which led him in 1848 to receive baptism from J. G. Oncken, missionary of the American Baptists to Germany. Mr. Nilson was ordained the following year and became the first Baptist minister in Sweden, where he labored with great success until 1851, when he was banished from the country for preaching and baptizing those who believed the gospel. After laboring two years in Denmark he returned to this country

and, under the auspices of the Home Mission Society, took up the work in the West. It was in Galesburg, Ill., that Gustavus Palmquist, having been converted before he left the old country, was baptized and ordained to the ministry and became the first Baptist preacher to the Swedes in America.

At Rock Island, Ill., he organized the first Swedish Baptist Church in America in 1852. After a few years of successful labor here he returned to Sweden, where, while supported by the Home Mission Society, he was an influential leader among his brethren until his death in 1867. It was in New York City where Rev. Andreas Wiberg was first received into a Baptist Church, after having been baptized by F. O. Nilson near Copenhagen on his way to America. He remained some three years in this country and studied thoroughly the Baptist Church polity and labored some among his countrymen, after which he returned, supported by the Publication Society of Philadelphia, and labored faithfully until his death in 1887, after earning the distinguished designation of the "Apostle of the North."

It was in this city also that Col. K. O. Broady, D.D., was converted and baptized in the Tabernacle Church, 1855, who, after careful preparation in College and Theological Seminary, was sent by the Missionary Union to Sweden where he has ever since been the recognized leader in theological education.

It was at Mariner's Temple, this city, that J. A. Edgren, D.D., after being converted on the stormy Atlantic, was baptized in 1858 by Rev. Ira R. Steward and after a careful theological training was sent with Col. Broady by the Missionary Union to Sweden, where he took part in establishing the Bethel Seminary at Stockholm, and after four years of faithful labor returned to this country and in the early seventies established the Scandinavian Departments of the Theological Seminary at Chicago, Ill. His influence as preacher, educator, editor and author has been felt on both sides of the Atlantic.

Quite a number of other able brethren, having either come over here and taken a course of studies, or labored here in the gospel a longer or shorter period, becoming familiar with American ideas, have returned to the old country and have become a power for good. Of these we can only mention Rev. T. Truvé, the veteran pastor of Gothenburg; Rev. J. Bustrom, one of the honored editors of the Weekly Mail of Stockholm; Rev. John Ongman, for many years a missionary of the Home Society and one of our best leaders in the West, now for the last ten years doing an able work in Orebro, Sweden; Rev. C. E. Benander, a graduate of the Theological Seminary at Hamilton, now an assistant professor in the Bethel Seminary at Stockholm, and many others.

This country has in turn received quite a host of able preachers and

leaders who have received their training in Sweden and who have added greatly to the strength of our denomination here. Among the foremost we can only mention Prof. C. G. Logergren, a graduate of the University of Upsala, who is now Dean of the Swedish Divinity School of the University of Chicago.

Enough has been said to indicate how the aid and influence that steadily went forth in the early years from this country to Sweden has reflected powerfully in helping to build up the Swedish Mission at home and stands second only to the unceasing labor and fostering care of the American Baptist Home Mission Society.

According to the statistics for 1899 there are now in this country fifteen Conferences, 306 churches, 178 pastors, ninety-seven preachers, 214 church buildings, fifty-nine parsonages. During the year 1014 have been received by baptism, 918 by letter from churches in America and 104 from Sweden; 224 have been restored and seventy-eight have been received on experience, being baptized outside of the denomination. During the same time 839 have been dismissed by letter to churches in America and eighty-one to Sweden; 566 have been excluded, 227 dropped and 173 have gone to their reward.

Children in the Sunday Schools are 15,512; officers and teachers, 2154; baptisms from the schools, 361, and collections, \$11,763.88. Raised for running expenses of the churches, \$117,686.04. Value of church property, \$915.745.10; raised for Home Missions General Conference, \$2203.29; Swedish State Conferences, \$3503.29; Swedish Sunday Schools, \$498,31; American Baptist Home Mission Society, \$1957.87; State Conventions, \$1202.76; American Baptist Publication Society, \$881.82; Women's Baptist Home Mission Society, \$1332.72; other Home Missions, \$3086.16.

Foreign Missions: American Baptist Missionary Union, \$5043.11; Woman's Baptist Foreign Mission Society, \$1074.71; other Foreign Missions, \$1757.20. Total for Home Missions, \$14,659.23; total for Foreign Missions, \$7875.02. Total expenses for the year \$250,807.77.

The Swedish Baptists are thoroughly orthodox, both at home and abroad. They do not suffer much, if any, from higher criticism. It would in some places be considered a desecration to even mention its name in the pulpit, and any minister trying to apply it to the Holy Scripture would soon find his usefulness at an end. They have seen object lessons enough in the State Church of what fruits the learned semi-rationalistic and ritualistic orthodoxy, so-called, bear, so they will not be likely, we trust, to experiment very soon with anything of the kind, which would certainly blight the life of the young organism which thus far has proved to be very vigorous.

And now while this particular field occupied by the Home Mission Society has yielded, and is still yielding such a splendid harvest, it would

be a great mistake to conclude that the time has come to withdraw or even retrench the aid given to this work with a hope that it would go on just as well as before. In Sweden, where there has been a large and steady increase for many years in succession, we find that the last year the denomination sustained a net decrease of 146 members. While there may be other reasons given for this depressing state of things, it undoubtedly is due in part to the fact that in the year previous the Missionary Union withdrew all appropriations for missionary work in that field. The same result would unquestionably follow, only probably in a greater degree, if the Home Mission Society should withdraw the aid now given to our churches.

May the Lord bless the Society and its work, so that its blessed influence may continue to go out for the seeking and saving of the lost.

THE CITY OF MEXICO.

REV. WILLIAM H. SLOAN.

The American Baptist Home Mission Society began work in the City of Mexico in April, 1883, its missionaries being Revs. W. T. Green and Pablo Rodriguez. A little church of five members was organized March 14th, 1884. In October, 1884, Rev. W. H. Sloan, pastor at Albion, N. Y., joined the mission with his family, bringing with him a printing press, the gift of the Albion Baptist Church. He opened a preaching station in the square known as the Salto del Agua, and maintained services there for several months. He also began the publication of a paper, La Luz (The Light), the first number of which was issued the first of January, 1885. Mr. Green, resigning in April, 1885, Mr. Sloan assumed charge of the work, with Mr. Rodriguez as assistant. The Woman's Baptist Home Mission Society of Michigan reinforced the mission by the appointment of Mrs. Chonita Renteria as Bible worker. The meetings were held in a rented up-stairs room, difficult of access, and progress was slow, owing to the bitter opposition shown by the Romanists. In 1886 Mr. Sloan, invited by the Board of the Home Mission Society, visited the United States, and appealed to the churches for \$25,000 with which to erect a Baptist Church and headquarters in the City of Mexico. The movement was successful, and the corner-stone of the church, the first Protestant edifice built in the city, was laid in February, 1887. A schoolroom was attached to the church, and within the same yard a residence for the missionaries was built. The buildings were completed and dedicated in November, 1887. A day school was opened under the auspices of the Women's American Baptist Home Mission Society of Boston. Rev. A. W. Steelman, of Roseville, N. J., joined the mission in the fall of the year, and in May, 1888, assumed charge of the work, Mr. Sloan returning to the United States to look after the education of his children. Mr. Steelman opened a new mission on Nahuatlato street, and inducted into the work a bright young Mexican, Teófilo Barocio, now a missionary in Santiago, Cuba. The newspaper, La Luz, was continued, along with the publication of Sunday School helps, hymn books, tracts, etc. The day school, however, was closed.

Rev. Mr. Steelman retired from the field in July, 1893, and Mr. Sloan, who had returned to the country, and had been visiting all the stations on behalf of the Board, again took charge of the work. He brought with him, besides his wife and two of his children, a teacher for the day school, and work was recommenced in that department. In the same year, 1893, he erected a new building for the printing office, and in 1894 he opened two new preaching stations, one on Santa Maria street, and the other on Guerrero. During that year preaching services were held every night in the year, but the work proved too laborious, and the Guerrero mission, after a year, was closed. The day school also succumbed to difficulties, and ceased to exist.

In 1895 Mr. Barocio was transferred to San Luis Potosi, and Mr. Fernando Uriegas became Mr. Sloan's helper. The Women's Society of Chicago had placed, in 1894, a couple of Bible workers on the field, whose work lay principally among the women and children. In 1897 Mr. Sloan opened a mission in the town of Guadalupe, four miles north of the City of Mexico, and the center of the idolatrous worship of Mary of Guadalupe. This mission has been sustained by the Women's Missionary Alliance of New Haven, Conn. No other denomination had been able to secure a foothold in this fanatical place, but the Baptists have thus far held their ground, in spite of most vigorous efforts to drive them from the town.

Mr. Uriegas was transferred to the City of Puebla, and for two years Mr. Sloan labored without a male helper in all four of the preaching places. Constant additions were made to the church, and it slowly grew into strength. But removals were numerous, and defections were not wanting. It was a time of sifting and winnowing, but the results were most excellent.

In the fall of 1898, Mrs. H. B. Roberts, under the Woman's Chicago Society, opened a kindergarten, and soon after Rev. James T. McGovern, of New York, joined the mission, giving opportunity to Mr. Sloan to make a tour of Puerto Rico. In the spring of 1899, Mr. McGovern was transferred to Cuba, and Mr. Ernesto Barocio, an intelligent and devoted young Mexican, became Mr. Sloan's assistant. In May, 1899, a theological class was formed with ONE pupil, which has continued steadily at work in the hope that the Lord would raise up others who should prepare themselves for the preaching of the Gospel.

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PRESENT STATUS.

From a little band of five members in 1884, the church has increased its membership to about 150, has a good Sunday School and two Christian Endeavor Societies. A well-built and commodious church edifice standing in a pretty yard surrounded by a high iron fence, a printing establishment housed in a good building, and a missionary residence, greatly in need of repairs, however, show something of the progress that has been made. Members of the church have gone out over the country, planting the seeds of evangelical truth, millions of pages of tracts have been published, a Baptist literature prepared, a Spanish Concordance to the Holy Scriptures made ready for the press, a volume of Spurgeon's sermons translated into Spanish and issued, first in tracts and then in book form, and an immense amount of other literary work done. Instead of the one preaching place of 1885, in an up-stairs hired room, we now have four preaching stations, in any one of which the audience is larger than in the services of 1885. Of adults, not counting the school children, we have the largest Protestant service in the city. And this in spite of our being the youngest of the missions here, and the weakest so far as the number of missionary workers is concerned. Other work is done whose value no man can estimate. Trained workers from our mission are now laboring in Cuba, and thousands of our tracts circulate in Cuba and Puerto Rico. Twenty-five thousand Baptist tracts from the press of La Luz were landed in Manila within three months after its occupation by American troops, and were circulated there by Christian men whose addresses we had secured from Spain before Manila was captured.

Our work during the past year has been of a more varied character and on a broader scale than during any other of the eleven years that we have been on the field. Visits have been made to other parts of the Republic, with the object of "comforting the brethren" and carrying the Gospel "into the regions beyond." In December, 1899, we visited the city of Jalapa and surrounding towns, on the invitation of a Spaniard to whom we had given a Bible fourteen years before, and we spent several days in delightful Christian work. The afternoon when we preached to a multitude of women in the public washing place of the city we shall certainly never forget. In January, 1900, a week was passed in the beautiful city of Puebla, in company with the pastor of the Baptist Church there, Rev. Fernando Uriegas. This brother had enlarged his chapel so as the better to accommodate his growing work, and a series of meetings resulted in a marked revival of interest and the conversion of souls. In February, with much hardship and fatigue, owing to the almost impassable condition of the mountain trails, we visited Tuxpan, a port on the Gulf of Mexico, south of Tampico. Here we found no Protestant missionary, and no proper knowledge of Jesus Christ as Saviour. As we were compelled to remain in the town for more than a week, owing to the stormy weather that prevented communication with passing steamers, we were enabled to canvas the place pretty thoroughly, and do much work in homes and among groups on the street. For the Sunday we rented a vacant house and notices were sent out that preaching services would be held. In the forenoon, afternoon and evening we had large audiences, and a most cordial reception was given to the truth. It would be an easy matter to establish a Church of Christ in the port of Tuxpan, had we a man to place there.

Take it all in all we have had a good year. Not many additions to our church in the city, but we have more than held our own. The Baptists are now a recognized force in the evangelization of Mexico, and for this we give devout thanks to God.

EASTERN CUBA.

H. R. MOSELEY, D.D., SANTIAGO, GENERAL MISSIONARY.

SANTIAGO.

Truly "God moves in a mysterious way His wonders to perform," and maketh the strife of nations to praise His great and holy name. And how often it is that He gives far more and exceeding above what we ask of think. For years Cuba's heart's cry had been for political liberty. The struggle had been long and bloody, and when at last the goal was about reached there came with it the dawn of liberty grander far and more lasting—liberty of conscience, liberty of soul, freedom not only from the yoke of Spain, but from the heavier yoke of Spain's religion.

THE BEGINNING.

As soon as the doors were opened, Southern Baptists began work in Eastern Cuba, sending Rev. J. R. O'Halloran to Santiago in September, 1898. Soon after this Northern and Southern Baptists held a conference about the division of the West Indian work, with the result that Southern Baptists retained the four western provinces of Cuba, and the Northern Baptists took the two Eastern Provinces, viz.: Puerto Principe and Santiago, and Porto Rico.

In January, 1899, the Home Mission Society sent me to Eastern Cuba to "spy out the land." After a thorough investigation as to the needs, prospects, etc., of the field, an outline was made of how and where the work should be prosecuted. Bro. O'Halloran being in the employ of Southern Baptists returned to their territory, and Bro. McGovern, of Mexico,

was sent to Santiago to continue the work O'Hasloran had begun. I then returned to the United States and was soon followed by Mr. McGovern, who, on account of severe illness, was ordered home by his physician. Up to this time the work in Santiago had moved along most encouragingly, but when it became necessary for Bro. McGovern to go away he left the work in charge of one Spangler, who claimed to be a Baptist minister. He proved to be either an imposter or a crazy man—it is hard to say which. He acted in such a way as to call down upon us the ridicule of our enemies and the pity of our friends. Of course this was a serious drawback to the work. Many of the church members, who had been baptized rather hastily, returned to the world, others became indifferent, while a faithful few waited and hoped.

In October, 1899, when I returned to Santiago to take charge of the work in Eastern Cuba, it was decided best, under the circumstances, to reorganize the church. This was done in January, 1900, with a membership of seventy-five. Bro. Teófilo Barocio, who wan transferred from Mexico to this field, is pastor of the Santiago church, and is a most earnest, efficient and consecrated worker. The work is moving steadily forward now. Crowds attend our services, and additions to the church are frequest. We try to "make haste slowly" in the reception of church members, for we realize the importance of laying a solid foundation.

OUR NEW CHURCH HOME.

Last December we bought a valuable property which we are improving and remodelling for our church house. The work on it is nearly completed, and we expect to dedicate it the latter part of this month. This neat and convenient house of worship will aid us very materially in our work here. Heretofore, it has been impossible to secure a meeting place large enough to accommodate the crowds who wished to hear. We have a growing Sunday School and find that there is a great work to be done among the children. Last week we began services down in the southwestern part of the city, near the bay. The attendance and interest were very encouraging. Our church here has rented a room for these services, and at an early day will rent another at Caney, and will sustain these two missions without any expense to the Society.

MANZANILLO.

In November Bro. Callejo began work in Manzanillo. He was fortunate in getting hold of some of the best families, socially speaking, at the beginning, and these have been a great help to him. He seems to be building wisely and well, and I consider the Manzanillo work, in many respects, the most encouraging of which I have any knowledge on the island. We are greatly in need of a house of worship there.

GUANTANAMO.

I cannot report very favorably of the Guantanamo work. Bro. Carlisle went there in January, but owing to some very grave mistakes made there last year, very little has been done. When I return from the United States next fall, I expect to spend a month or two there with my family, and hope to be able to unravel things a little.

From Santiago, Manzanillo and Guantanamo as centers we shall work outward, and as soon as we can get the men we wish to open new centers of work at Puerto Principe and Holguin. With strong men in these five cities we could soon join hands all round and win Eastern Cuba for Christ.

There seems to be absolutely no fanaticism here. From the first, the people heard willingly, gladly. There is no disposition towards persecution. The priests themselves have not bothered much about us until recently, but they seem to be waking from their slumbers now and are beginning to bestir themselves. Among the thinking Cubans there is a strong prejudice against Romanism. The Roman Church having sided with Spain in the late conflict is looked upon rather as an enemy of the country.

DIFFICULTIES.

One of the greatest difficulties we have to encounter is the indifference of the people. They are not a serious people and are inclined to take everything lightly and carelessly. I think it may be truthfully said that Cuba has no religion. Of course the Romish Church is the established church of the island, but its devotees are few in number, and while nearly all Cubans are nominal Catholics they do not concern themselves about Protestantism or Romanism, righteousness or unrighteousness, but "pursue the even tenor of their way," gaily, carelessly, many of them going to mass in the morning, on some pleasure excursion in the afternoon and to our service at night. Many of them are willing to unite with our church without any investigation whatever. For that very reason we must go slowly and carefully, and while candidates for church membership are numerous, we examine each one privately, and then again publicly, and receive only such as give evidence of having been born of God's Spirit. And God is giving His Spirit and souls are indeed being born into this Kingdom.

Another great difficulty with which we have to contend is the fact that so many Americans who come here live in such a way as to recommend neither our customs, our government nor our religion. As to the needs

of the field, next to a greater outpouring of the Spirit, we need houses of worship and at least two strong men for Puerto Principe and Holguin. Only those on the field can feel the greatness of these needs, and only God could measure the results if we but had them. O for His Spirit upon us here, and upon you in the home land, that you may give us the wherewithal to labor for His glory!

NORTHERN PORTO RICO.

REV. H. P. M'CORMICK, SAN JUAN, P. R., GENERAL MISSIONARY.

Your missionary reached San Juan February 2nd, 1899, and at once set about making the acquaintance of native and foreign residents, circulating Bibles, Testaments and evangelical literature and studying intimately the religious condition and needs of the island. His first sermon was preached in English and in Spanish at the City Theater, on February 5th, and from that time forward he employed his time visiting outlying districts and preaching in English to American soldiers, sailors and civilians, and in Spanish to the native Porto Ricans.

At that time there was only one Protestant Church on the island. It was located at Ponce. Composed almost entirely of Negro emigrants from the neighboring British possessions, it was under the direction of the Church of England, and held its services in English only. Agents of the American Bible Society and of the Army Department of the International Young Men's Christian Association had recently located in San Juan, where weekly services were also being held in English under the auspices of the Christian Colonial Association. But the nine hundred thousand Spanish speaking islanders were without the gracious ministrations of the Gospel of our Lord and Saviour.

RIO PIEDRAS.

On the 23d of February regular preaching services were begun at Rio Piedras, where, in the following April, your missionary decided to establish his central missionary station. Though services had been held in private houses in San Juan it had been impossible to secure any hall suitable for preaching without paying impossible rents. Rio Piedras is a country town half an hour's ride on the tramway from San Juan, and admirably situated for evangelistic work. It is at the junction of two railroads, and of the two military roads which are the arteries of commerce. A year's experience seems to have fully demonstrated the wisdom of this move.

MISSIONARIES.

In March, Miss Ida Hayes, of Missouri, for several years lady principal of the Baptist School for Young Women in Saltillo, Mexico, reinforced the mission. Her labors during the year have been very valuable. Though devoting her time mainly to work among those of her own sex, her influence for good has not been confined to sex or class.

In April Bro. A. B. Rudd, of Virginia, and for some ten years missionary of the Southern Baptist Convention in Mexico, came to publish the glad tidings in Porto Rico. During the months of May and June, during my absence in the United States, he had charge of the mission and did most excellent and enduring work. Towards the close of June he removed with his family to Ponce where his work has been largely successful.

In October our mission was once again strengthened by the coming of Mrs. Janie P. Duggan, of North Carolina, who had also had the advantage of some years of experience in missionary work in Mexico. She is working in Ponce.

Since January, 1900, Bro. Charles E. Teller has been working with us as missionary evangelist, and his labors have been signally blessed. The Society has also in its employ one native Porto Rican—Bro. Manuel Lebron—who is growing in power with God, and acceptance with men.

DIVISION OF FIELD.

For convenience the field has been recently divided into the Northern and Southern Missions of Porto Rico, each in charge of a General Missionary. Bro. Rudd will fully report for the southern part of the island.

During the year many new workers of different denominations have begun their labors in Porto Rico, and there exists among them not only cordial fraternity, but also a readiness to work in the broad spirit of Christian comity. The Disciples, Congregationalists, Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal, United Brethren, Lutheran and Episcopalian bodies are represented, and it is to be hoped that God will graciously crown their efforts for the salvation of men with the largest success.

In spite of the well-nigh universal spiritual ignorance and apathy, God has blessed the preaching of His word. During the year I have baptized seventy professed believers, and a long roll of candidates for the holy ordinance are being examined by those already baptized. In Northern Porto Rico churches are organized in San Juan, Rio Piedras and Caguas. The new brethren are in the main faithful, and several of them actively ail in a humble way in preaching the Gospel.

PLACES OF WORSHIP.

In Rio Piedras the Society has a commodious, though not altogether suitable meeting house. The inner partitions of a private house were torn down thus forming a hall large enough to seat two hundred people. At an early day this property could, and should be, sold and a meeting house built.

The hall rented in San Juan is very small, and altogether unsuitable for active missionary work. Rents and real estate are very high in the Capital City, but it is a more important center, and a building meeting the demands of the situation should soon be secured there. This is a very important matter and should claim the most earnest attention of the churches. San Juan should have a church house worthy of the city and of our people.

It will be noted that we have located in points of great strategic importance, and each one of our workers has about him a district too large for thorough evangelization by any one man. It is the positive, unanimous conviction and plea of the force on the ground that at least one new and thoroughly equipped man be sent to occupy at least one of the several im-

portant centers on the western part of the island.

The establishment and support of Baptist churches in Porto Rico should appeal to every Baptist, every patriot, and every philanthropist. Our republican form of church government and democratic simplicity of church life; our emphasis of the spirituality and practicality of the Gospel are just what is needed to elevate, educate, moralize and prepare for Christian citizenship. By God's grace, and by the Society's prompt and hearty direction, Baptists have, thus far, done more than all other evangelical agencies combined for the salvation of this people. They must enlarge their work. It is rapidly growing, and ready and intelligent help now will bring the most glorious fruitage in years to come. The Society merits the gratitude and support of all Baptists. It has devised liberal things, and with great wisdom and foresight has laid its plans, and directed its forces.

Your missionary is assured that God means to do great things for Porto Rico and to get much glory for His gracious name through the ministration of the churches whose efforts He has already so aboundingly blessed. The future is radiant with hope. Your missionaries beg the breth-

ren to pray for Porto Rico.

SOUTHERN PORTO RICO.

WORKERS—A. B. RUDD, GENERAL MISSIONARY; C. A. TELLER, MISSIONARY EVANGELIST; MRS. J. P. DUGGAN, ASSISTANT MISSIONARY.

I. BRIEF HISTORY OF THE WORK.

Mission work in Southern Porto Rico dates from January 30th, 1899. Already Ponce had been selected as the most suitable place for headquar-

ters. Not until July 15th could a suitable hall for services be secured, and on the following day, July 16th, our first public service was held with an attendance of about thirty. The hall is well located and in the beginning seated about 130. Gradually the attendance grew and now the hall, though seating 180 (a partition having been removed), is often filled to overflowing.

On November 21st a church was organized, with fourteen members. The present membership is forty-six, thirty having been added since the organization by baptism, and two by letter. For the first few months our Sunday School was quite small and gave but little promise of growth, but all of a sudden it ran up to something like 150. Two of the five classes are now taught by native members who were baptized only a few months ago. From the opening of our work we kept up till the close of January a Sunday morning English service, but were forced to suspend it by the growing demands of the Spanish work.

In Adjuntas, a town of some 3500 inhabitants, and center of a large and densely populated district about eighteen miles inland from Ponce, we have held services at irregular intervals since last August with encouraging results. During a part of this time a most interesting class of children for Bible study, varying in attendance from thirty to fifty, has been kept up successfully by Mrs. Rudd, Mrs. Duggan and Mrs. Teller. Within a few weeks we hope to baptize some six or eight of the many who have asked for baptism and so form there the nucleus for another church.

Last week a good beginning was made in Yanco, a town of 7000 inhabitants, twenty miles from Ponce and connected with it by rail. So far only two services have been held in this place. For several months we have been holding services in three thickly settled country places where the outlook is good.

Early in August Mr. Charles A. Teller, a business man of Brooklyn, N. Y., and an earnest Christian worker, settled in Ponce, and from the first took a lively interest in the work of our mission. His knowledge of Spanish and his long experience with the Latin races have enabled him to render most valuable help in the work. Since January 1st, 1900, he has been associated with us as Missionary Evangelist.

In November, Mrs. J. P. Duggan, of North Carolina, eminently fitted by nature, grace and experience for missionary work, came to us and has rendered most efficient service among the women and children both in Ponce and Adjuntas, dividing her time between the two places.

II. PRESENT CONDITION AND OUTLOOK.

We are contending against Romanism, Spiritualism and stolid indifference; three tough antagonists. The first, though dormant for a while, is now beginning to assert itself; the second holds destructive sway over

thousands on the island; the third meets us at every turn and presents,

perhaps, the greatest obstacles to the progress of the Truth.

The outlook for the work is decidedly bright. In spite of contending forces crowds come to hear the Word. We have gone slowly to avoid mistakes; not a third of those who have asked for baptism have been received. We realize that we are doing foundation work and would be careful how we do it.

III. NEEDS OF THE WORK.

(A) Houses of Worship.

1. In Ponce. The work here is already suffering from this need. Give us at once a substantial, attractive house with seating capacity of not less than 400, and you will greatly help the work in Ponce.

2. Adjuntas, too, should soon have a chapel. We are just now in danger of losing the only available hall in the town for our services.

(B) More Workers.

Give us certainly one, if possible, two more men for Porto Rico this year; let them come at once and get to work on the Spanish. The field is "White already to harvest." Let us not lose so glorious an opportunity.

(C) A Paper.

We must have a paper in the near future which will carry to all the seeds of truth, and we will need financial help for this enterprise.

REPORT OF FIELD SECRETARY.

H. L. MOREHOUSE, D.D.

Availing myself of the kind offer of the Executive Board in granting me a four months' vacation, at the close of the twenty years' service for the Society, soon after the anniversaries at San Francisco I went to the Hawaiian Islands where I spent nearly seven weeks, going thence to Victoria, B. C., where Rev. C. A. Wooddy, Superintendent of Missions for the Pacific Coast, joined me in a trip to Skagway, Alaska, at which place, August 27th, we participated in the dedication of the tasteful church edifice erected largely by the Society's aid. It was the first church edifice of any denomination in that city of about 5000 people. The church is the northernmost Baptist Church in North America, and our only church among the English speaking population of Alaska. The commercial enterprises, the railways built and projected, the mineral riches of the country are certain

to attract a large population for whose religious condition we may not remain unconcerned. At two or three other points of importance, where Baptist churches could be organized, missionaries are needed. And among the multitudes of miners, if anywhere on earth, there is need of the earnest preaching of the Gospel.

Hawaii presents a curious religious problem. Its population of about 125,000 is made up of about 35,000 Hawaiians and 7000 part Hawaiians; 22,000 Chinese, 30,000 Japanese, 15,000 Portuguese 10,000 Americans and Europeans, and some of other nationalities. The Hawaiians are a waning race, the decrease in population from 1884 to 1890, being over 13 per cent., and from 1890 to 1896, nearly 10 per cent. Thirty years ago they were very generally members of churches founded by missionaries of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. In 1898 there were fifty-six evangelical Hawaiian churches with 4642 members reported, a number of churches being supported in part by the Hawaiian Evangelical Association. The Roman Catholics and the Mormons each claim as large a body of adherents among them.

The Association also maintains about twenty missions among the Chinese, Japanese and Portuguese. There are two American Congregational or "Union" Churches of much strength, one at Honolulu and one at Hilo. In the former are about seventy Baptists, while others are unconnected with any church. Episcopalians, Methodists, Disciples and Seventh Day Adventists have organizations.

The growing importance of those islands with the increasing population of their commercial centers, will speedily call for a liberal expenditure by the American Baptist Home Mission Society for the establishment of one or more Baptist Churches with suitable houses of worship. There is also ample field for work among the Chinese and the Japanese.

From September until the middle of November my attention was given chiefly to our work in the West. Recent events in our national history have given to the West, relatively, greater importance than ever before in our history. Too much emphasis can hardly be laid upon the firm establishment of strong Baptist Churches at the great centers of power. Fifty years hence, doubtless there will be a city of a million souls on the shores of Puget Sound, and other cities of large proportions.

In the Central Western States there is substantial recovery from the financial depression and disasters of recent years. Without the Society's timely assistance both in the support of missionaries and in Church Edifice work, irreparable loss would have occurred. Some of the General Missionaries have rendered heroic service in saving churches from extinction and starting them on a new and vigorous career. The service rendered by the Superintendent of Missions for the Western Division, Rev. N. B. Rairden, has been invaluable.

A new form of missionary service has been introduced during the year, in the employment of Rev. F. L. Rozelle and wife as missionary evangelists to labor with mission churches at important points where adverse circumstances have tended to discouragement, and to visit new fields where evangelistic services may be practicable. Brother Rozelle's experience in building up feeble interests has proved very valuable in this new work. Both also have fine musical talent which is freely employed in their meetings. The results of their labors have been most excellent.

The three States of Iowa, Nebraska and Kansas, comprising the field of Rev. D. D. Proper, District Secretary, are already responding to a degree unexpected, to his efficient tillage thereof; thus recognizing their obligation to participate in the broader work of Home Missions beyond their own State boundaries. In several States systematic methods of beneficence have been adopted, which give promise of better results than heretofore.

OUR SUNDAY SCHOOLS AND YOUNG PEOPLE.

Particular attention has been given to certain readjustments of the Society's methods in securing offerings from Sunday Schools and Young People's Societies, in accordance with the recommendations of the Commission on Systematic Beneficence, which urges concerted action by all members of the church in its beneficent activities and suggests to the organizations represented in the Commission that they use their influence in bringing about the desired result.

For about fifteen years the Society has asked Sunday Schools to observe the last Sunday in March as Chapel Day, when offerings should be made for the erection of chapels on its mission fields. Thousands of dollars have thus been contributed, and scores of edifices thereby have been erected. But, the observance of such a day in many instances was at variance with the object for which the church itself was making its annual offering. The desirability of unity of effort is conceded by all. Hence, the Society has decided at some immediate sacrifice of receipts, to discontinue its special appeals to Sunday Schools in March, and instead of this to ask all Sunday Schools and Young People's Societies to make their offerings for its work at the same time that their churches make their offerings. Suitable Home Mission exercises for the use of Sunday Schools and Young People's Societies have been prepared by the Society. Thus it is hoped that our young people will early come to respect and honor and love the Society as our great agency for the evangelization of North America. This new method has already been received with much favor.

CONFERENCES IN INDIAN AND OKLAHOMA TERRITORIES.

At the Conference between representatives of the Society and of the Home Board of the Southern Baptist Convention in 1898 steps were taken

looking toward the harmonizing of our Baptist forces in Indian and Oklahoma Territories, where unhappy divisions had existed, growing out of two rival Conventions in each Territory. Sectional feelings and doctrinal differences had also contributed to such results. Both the Home Mission Society and the Home Mission Board of the Southern Baptist Convention conducted their operations in these Territories without any coöperative arrangements.

On March 6-8, 1900, a Conference was held at South McAlester, I. T., and on March 9th another at Oklahoma City, O. T., to secure harmony and to bring about the unification of our Baptist forces in the Territories. The Conference in each place was composed of five representatives from the Society, five from the Home Board and five from each Convention. The representatives of the Society were the Field Secretary and Revs. N. B. Rairden, E. B. Meredith, J. C. Armstrong and H. B. McGee at Mc-Alester, and in place of the latter, Dr. L. H. Buxton at Oklahoma. The representatives of the Home Board were Revs. F. H. Kerfoot, J. M. Frost, J. B. Gambrell, R. C. Buckner and A. J. Holt. Two full days were devoted to the consideration of the subject at McAlester and one day at Oklahoma City. At last absolutely unanimous conclusions were reached which will give to each Territory but one Baptist Convention on a reorganized basis, and fairly representing all interests. These Conventions will be independent, though at liberty to affiliate with either this Society or the Home Board, or both, or neither. This Society and the Home Board agree to cooperate with each Convention, each putting into Indian Territory \$4000 for missionary purposes on a pro rata basis of \$1000 raised in the Territory, and likewise \$4500 each in Oklahoma Territory; also each to appropriate, if needed, \$1000 to each Territory for Church Edifice work.

The educational work of the Home Mission Society in Indian Territory and its especial work among the Kiowas and other tribes in Oklahoma are not included in this coöperative arrangement. It is expected that the plans recommended will go into effect at the meetings of the Conventions the coming fall. Thus, again, grace has triumphed over difficulties and divisions; and Baptists are drawing closer together in fraternal coöperation for the advancement of the Kingdom of our Lord.

From 1865 to 1900 the Home Mission Society has expended for missionary and educational work in Indian Territory \$324,703.82, and for Church Edifice work, \$19,597.45. It has aided in developing a large number of the strongest churches, and in building over fifty meeting houses.

In Oklahoma the expenditures since 1889, mostly for missionary work, have been \$76,325.15, and for Church Edifice work, \$14,018.91. The Society has aided in the erection of forty-five meeting houses at important points. The total for both Territories is \$435.645.33, and the number of meetings houses, ninety-seven. No other organization has done even one-

tenth as much as the American Baptist Home Mission Society for the evangelization of these Territories.

CITY MISSIONS.

The first year of coöperation in City Mission work in Chicago ended last October. Very general satisfaction was expressed concening the arrangement which is to run for five years. There has been a unification of the work which formerly was conducted separately by the Home Mission Society and the City Mission Society; a close supervision of the whole field, and more business-like methods in the prosecution of the work. The Committee representing the Home Mission Society have cheerfully devoted careful attention to many questions in conference with a similar Committee of the City Mission Society. Perfect harmony has prevailed and a spirit of hopefulness is everywhere manifest. Nineteen missionaries among seven nationalities are under appointment in that city.

In Detroit, Mich., the plan of cooperation is working well. During the year a mission has been started among the Poles with encouraging pros-

pects. The whole number of missionaries in that city is four.

Last January the Society also entered into coöperation with the Buffalo Baptist Social Union, one of whose functions is the prosecution of mission work in the city. Buffalo is having a rapid growth and has a large foreign population. Four nationalities are represented by the missionaries in that city. The number of laborers there under the coöperative plan is eight.

Thus the Society in aiding in the support of thirty-one missionaries in these three cities is contributing something to the solution of the problem

of city evangelization.

Other cities are insistently asking for the Society's coöperation, and only the lack of resources and dread of deficiencies prevents it from extending this important feature of its missionary operations.

VIRGINIA.

REV. P. S. LEWIS, RICHMOND, VA., GENERAL MISSIONARY.

I now give a brief statement of the results of the year's work undertaken by you in Virginia under cooperation. It is needless to cite the many disadvantages under which your missionaries have labored, only to say that through them all God has led us and blessed our efforts. While this report does not measure up in every detail with last year's work, on account of the delay and uncertainty of plans upon the part of the cooperating boards, yet the results herein set forth are a little beyond my expectation. The Institutes, brought within reach of thousands, have been

a benediction to the churches and communities where held, and if this system of instruction be discontinued in Virginia, a lever of power will have been removed from the masses. Many of our churches have very crude ideas about Baptist polity, and know little of the spirit and work of the denomination and how to take hold of it. The Institutes are not only making stronger preachers, but better churches as well.

We have been ably assisted in State Missions by pastors of both races. It is my candid opinion that we are in better shape for every line of Christian work than formerly; and further, there is promise of deeper interest in every feature of the denomination's work. The people will give more money for missionary and educational enterprises when they are properly trained. With faith in the promises of God and greater concentration of religious effort upon our part as Colored Baptists, six months will be long enough to prove the truthfulness of these assertions. Hundreds of young people give promise of entering Hartshorn and Union University, when they have finished in the public schools. Many converts have joined our churches through the labors of the missionaries.

As we have stood up and unfolded the mysteries of the Gospel, and showed how God is blessing the race, the old mothers and fathers have cried out, saying, "Brother, God bless you. May you live long to carry on this work. Come back with the Institute. We wish you could stay with us all the time."

Indeed the fields are whitening for harvest and awaiting the faithful toil of multiplied reapers. The following is a summary of the General Missionary's work: Weeks of service, fifty-two; Institutes held, two; sermons preached, ninety-one; addresses delivered, eighty; conversions, seventy; churches visited, sixty; prayer meetings attended, ninety-four; religious visits, eighty three; public meetings attended, twenty-six; letters and postals written, 426; articles published, twenty-nine; pages of tracts distributed, 10,170; young people counseled, 490; money collected for State Missions, \$312.73; miles traveled, 8740.

Including the report of the General Missionary, and the work of the three District Missionaries, Rev. William Cousins, Rev. H. P. Weeden and Rev. F. P. Saunders, the following is a summary of the services rendered during the year:

SUMMARY.

Weeks of service	20
Institutes held	4
Sermons preached	38
Addresses delivered	40
Conversions	30
Churches visited	22
Prayer meetings attended	34

VIRGINIA.

REV. J. W. KIRBY, FARMVILLE, EDUCATIONAL SECRETARY.

The fiscal year, which closes with this report, has marked a new era in the history of the Negro Baptists in Virginia, as well as in the inestimable work of the Society. In 1896 the American Baptist Home Mission Society came forward with new plans for the educational development of the Negro Baptists. This plan was to cooperate with them in freeing their school at Lynchburg of debt and at the same time plan for the establishment of the Virginia Union University at Richmond, Va., the latter to be the future home of Richmond Theological Seminary and Wayland Seminary and College. The Virginia Seminary at Lynchburg and Spiller Academy at Hampton were to be affiliating schools of the University,enjoying certain advantages as stipulated in the compact. This plan received practically the unanimous support of the Virginia Baptist State Convention. The Educational Secretary was placed on the field to represent both the Society and the Virginia Baptist State Convention. It was not long before a number of misguided individuals combined to render the work of cooperation both difficult and discouraging; but in the face of terrible odds, the Society has given to Virginia the University and the Negro Baptists have been started upward and forward. The good which will be done by this forward and important step only eternity can fully reveal.

The Society was falsely charged with breaking the compact and its agents were branded as being mere dupes of the Society. It has required no small amount of grace and patience on the part of General Morgan and Dr. MacVicar, to prosecute the high aim of the Society in the face of such difficulties and misrepresentations. If it were not for the fact that the men and churches that form the "backbone" of the Baptists in Virginia, sympathized and coöperated with the Society, I verily believe the great missionary influence of the Society would have been withdrawn.

This opposition was due to selfishness and a disposition to follow fancy, rather than reason, an individual, rather than principle. Fallacious arguments, seasoned with prejudice, caused the weak and inexperienced to fall away from the noble ideas of the Society, but many who were blind-fold now see the light and rise up to call the Society blessed.

THE CO-OPERATIVE BODY.

In Virginia there is now a distinctively cooperative body known as the General Association of the Negro Baptists of Virginia. The object of this Association is to cooperate with the white Baptists, North and South, in educational and missionary work. This organization recognizes that it is the Gospel plan for us to work together for the advancement of the Kingdom of Jesus Christ. To this end the said body is laboring and praying in harmony with the Society. There are sensible men and churches who feel that we are not strong enough to stand alone.

WORK ACCOMPLISHED.

During the past four years more than twenty-one thousand dollars has been pledged for the work at Richmond, Va. There has been collected in cash for the Union University more than seven thousand dollars from the Negroes themselves for this work. This may seem small, but it stands for much sacrifice and love. It also is an earnest of the Negroes desire to show his appreciation of the noble work of his friends.

During this year I collected in cash \$1319.34, and in pledges \$1000, making a total for the year in cash and pledges, \$2319.34. I have given only part of my time to the work for nine months of the fiscal year and the whole of the time for three months. This has reduced the cost of prosecuting the work very much, with but slight difference in collections. This year the amount of cash collected exceeds that of last year.

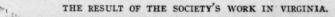
The work is so deep in the hearts of the friends of cooperation in Virginia that much is now accomplished by correspondence.

OUR STUDENTS.

Wherever the students of our schools hold forth in the pastorate of the churches in the State, with but few, very few exceptions, they give very hearty support to the educational and missionary work as carried on by the Society. Not alone is this done in their churches, but in the various Associations and Conventions of their churches.

For example—A certain church, presided over by one of our young men, subscribed for this work one thousand dollars. The first effort made

to raise a part of this pledge resulted in a collection of \$500 (five hundred dollars). Another pastor, a graduate of our school, had his church to pledge one thousand dollars; he has set April next as the time when the membership is to give for the work at Richmond, Va. I confidently expect from the field 50 per cent. of the amount pledged. Of course, the two churches above referred to are among the largest and served by two of the ablest of our graduates. Where our men occupy smaller fields, they do nearly as well in proportion to the ability of their membership. In the midst of their poverty our people are learning to share their small earnings with the churches to carry forward missionary and educational work. The generation after the war has had two things to do, viz.: make preparation for leadership and to build churches and organize them. But little can be expected in so short a time, yet there are hopeful signs of improvement.



For about thirty years the Society has been at work in Virginia. It began its work in faith and labors of love in an old "slave-pen," Lumkin's Jail. From this humble and uninviting school-room went forth some of the best forces in the ranks of the Negro Baptists in Virginia. I call to mind three of our active pastors to-day, who have, through their ministry under God, added more than ten thousand souls to the Baptist army. One of these referred to even baptized the pastor and congregation of a certain Pedo-Baptist organization and brought them over to the Baptist fold.

Space will not permit me to mention several others whose first light of knowledge for their life's work came to them in this humble beginning of the Society's work—from the old hotel on Nineteenth and Main streets—the former home of Richmond Institute and Richmond Theological Seminary, there has gone forth a mighty army of God's soldiers; some of these are to be found in well night every State of the Union, but by far more in Virginia than any other one State. They have proven themselves acceptable preachers, very faithful teachers and worthy leaders in most cases.

Both towns and rural districts have been blessed by their ministry. They are driving back the dark clouds of ignorance, superstition and immorality. Through the agency of the Society and its friends, hundreds of young men have gone forth from these schools to bless and lift up bruised and bleeding humanity. But have we not a right to expect even greater results in the future, since the opening of the doors of the Virginia Union University? With better and broader facilities for the development of a more promising set of young men may we not confidently look forward to the production of strong, broad and courageous leaders for the masses, that have such a claim upon humanity and philanthrophy?

When our friends fail to see all that we should exhibit of worth and refinement, do as our Douglass often said, "Measure us not by the heights to which you have attained, but by the depths, the depths, the depths, from which we have come."

NORTH CAROLINA.

REV. J. A. WHITTED, RALEIGH, GENERAL MISSIONARY.

Our State, divided into three Districts, with Rev. P. F. Maloy in the West, Rev. A. B. Vincent in the Center and Rev. W. T. H. Woodward in the East, provides for a Minister's Institute in each of the Districts every three weeks. In the intervening time the District Missionary is to plan for his next meeting, do mission work in the destitute localities, and raise money with which to carry on the work and assist the objects of the Convention, and other local enterprises.

The work for a part of the past year, has been greatly hindered by the political upheaval and revolution in the State and the domineering features connected therewith. At one time it seemed as if the work would fail; but with the change of things new life was put into the work and the achievements for the past year are in excess of any previous year of the work. Our total collections were \$3806.25. A thousand dollars more than last year. Of this amount \$533.00 were given to African Missions, \$215.00 to ministerial education, \$300.00 to local Missions, \$350.00 to Minister's Institute work, and the balance to the different objects of the Convention. Considering the opposition already mentioned, the excessively small prices paid for labor, and the great need of system, among our people, the sum is considerable.

There are many examples of self-sacrifice coming to our observation almost daily in helping to carry on the work in the State.

Great stress has been laid upon the importance of systematic giving in the past year and we feel greatly encouraged with the results. Many of our churches and individuals are becoming more definite in their objects and amounts for contributions.

With the two hundred and eight weeks of service for the four missionaries, fifty-nine Institutes, with an attendance of five hundred and twelve ministers, have been held. Four hundred and four sermons, six hundred and fifty addresses delivered, three hundred and four churches visited, four hundred Bibles and Testaments given away, thirty-five thousand miles traveled.

Much attention has been given to the improvement of the homes, both by lectures and visitation. The uplift and improvement of the home-life we find to be our greatest task and yet the greatest need of our people.

Much of their religion is sentimental and it is only by such teaching can they be brought to realize the importance of the practical.

The plan of cooperation has done its greatest good in helping to unify our forces, especially our leaders. There was never a more united and a better spirit in our churches. Only a few stand out against the work and that is due to a want of the proper understanding.

While much is needed to be done for North Carolina, enough has already been done through cooperation to cause the people to look to the organizations which support it as their greatest benefactors.

GEORGIA.

REV. E. P. JOHNSON, ATLANTA, GA., GENERAL EDUCATIONAL SECRETARY.

There are more colored people in Georgia than any other State in the Union. In all there are 800,000. We have in our churches a membership of fully 260,000. All the other denominations in the State, combined, have less than we. There are between 800 and 1000 ordained and fully 2000 unordained Baptist preachers in Georgia. Our work aims to reach this great host of Baptist preachers and laity. We are trying to induce all the preachers who can to attend the Theological Department at the Atlanta Baptist College. The great majority can never hope to attend any school. These we are striving to reach in the Institutes.

There are two colored Baptist Conventions in our State. The Churches, Associations and Sunday School Conventions belong to these two State bodies. Both of these Conventions are doing State work. Both have missionaries on the field. The churches belonging to each Convention are urged to support their respective claims.

The Negro Education Society of Georgia has no territory of its own. It must work in the fields of the two Conventions. Because of the above stated conditions we find it hard to raise all the money necessary to pay our part of the salaries and expenses of all those doing our work. We cannot depend upon the churches raising money for our work. All the money raised by us must be done by the special efforts of the missionaries.

The work that the cooperating bodies are doing in Georgia is the most important work ever attempted in the South. The Institute work is a Theological School on wheels. Forty-six of these schools were conducted from three to ten days last year. Seven hundred and eighty-nine preachers attended and more than 4000 people. There are several very important features of the Institute work to which special attention is called.

(a) Each preacher is urged to purchase the library of ten books which we sell. Whenever it is possible, we appoint a committee of twenty to collect the money for the books. Each one is asked to raise twenty-five

cents. In this way thirty-five or forty sets of books were obtained last year.

(b) All who get the books pursue the three-year course of study arranged by us.

(c) The doctrines of the denomination are explained.

(d) Special attention is given to preparation and delivery of sermons.

(e) The best methods of studying the Bible are given.

(f) All the phases of Church and Sunday School work are discussed.

(g) The attention of all is called to our denominational schools and the young people are urged to attend them.

(h) Special meetings for the women are held. In these the home question is discussed in all its details.

The great host of needy preachers and the common people are deeply interested in and fully appreciate the work. The white preachers have rendered valuable aid by giving special lectures and sermons. The increase in the collections is the best evidence of the interest on the part of the people in the work. The first quarter of last year the four missionaries raised \$82.25; the second quarter, \$212.71, and the third quarter, \$360.35.

The missionaries visit the day schools in the different communities and give lectures to the children on interesting subjects. From two to three thousand children were reached last year.

We assist the pastors in raising money for the churches and for their salaries. When called upon we help them in revival meetings. In this way the work and the workers are commended to them and the people. Last year many precious souls were won to the Master by the missionaries.

KENTUCKY.

REV. P. H. KENNEDY, HENDERSON, GENERAL MISSIONARY.

It seems that the field gets larger as the years go by. The more we do the more we see to do. We have not as yet realized our expectation of ten years ago. We thought then to have had all things in line by this good day. That was when we first "buckled on the harness," and were ready to "boast as though we had taken it off." Yet we find great reason to rejoice because of the success we have had and are having along all lines of the work in which we are engaged.

CO-OPERATION.

The plan of coöperation is generally accepted by the brethren throughout the State. Every District Association and Sunday School Convention in the State contributes annually to the missionary work. At the meeting

of the General Association almost every church represented sent a special contribution for missions, especially is this true of the leading churches and pastors. And "yet there remaineth very much land to be possessed."

The New Era Institute work is a signal success, the interest is phenomenal, with both white and colored brethren. Whenever one is held the door stands open inviting another session. We have not been able this year to supply the invitations from places to hold them. Since March, 1899, we have held thirty-two Institutes. The smallpox (which has been almost epidemic) and the political condition of our State have greatly hindered the work.

CONTRIBUTIONS.

There is quite an advance in systematic giving. That old spasmodic system of giving seems to be giving place to the better way. The pastors are giving more attention to that branch of their work by way of introducing plans that reach each member of their church, which enables them to get hold of and train the young as they come into church membership. The greatest difficulty we have in collecting money for missions is the poverty of the people. When they have built their churches and paid their pastors there is not much left for other religious work. And yet the white pastors say they are more liberal than their people according to their ability to give.

There is quite an advance in the moral and intellectual condition of the people. Many of them are out-spoken, by way of regrets, of the time spent other than for their highest development.

ORGANIZATION.

The work of organization in this State among the colored people is not altogether that of new churches, but rather among the old churches and pastors, by training them how to live and to do church work after the Bible plan. In this line of work (assisted by the better informed pastors) the missionaries have been very successful.

Our State Mission and Church Edifice days are becoming very popular. From the Edifice Fund we have been able to give assistance to quite a number of poor churches. Some of which would have been otherwise sold by the courts.

From the State Mission Day Fund we have been able to pay the missionaries' salaries, and supplement the salaries of the District Missionaries. Quite a number of new church houses are being built, old ones are being remodeled, old debts and mortgages are being paid off. It is safe to say that the increase in the Baptist membership is double to that of any other

denomination in the State. We feel the great responsibility laid upon us to train them for the Master's work.

EDUCATION

A deeper interest is being taken in the education of the ministry, and at this time there is a class of thirty ministers enrolled in the State University. We look with great pride upon the young men and women who are coming out of the schools in our State, and those from other schools coming into the State under the guidance of the Holy Spirit will greatly assist us in the training of these people for the Master's service.

TENNESSEE.

T. J. SEARCY, D.D., MEMPHIS, EDUCATIONAL SECRETARY.

Not quite two years ago, at the call of the leading brethren of my State, I accepted the position of Financial Secretary of Education, representing the Tennessee Baptist Convention and American Baptist Home Mission Society. According to the plan of coöperation an Educational Board was elected in connection with the State Convention, which Board should manage the Convention's educational work.

It was not without a full recognition of the great work and grave responsibility consequent upon the organization of our educational work that we accepted the position tendered. The State Convention had never had the least method in the prosecution of its educational work prior to the adoption of the plan of coöperation, and the condition of our churches, themselves without any system in regard to their work of Christian education and lack of active interest in the work of our mission schools, increased the natural hindrances to the work an hundred fold. How can we create an interest in our educational institutions that will bring to them sufficient moral and financial support? was the question which confronted us, and this is the question which we believe we have only partially answered.

CITY CHURCHES.

Our first effort was to interest the most prominent pastors and congregations in our large cities—Nashville, Memphis, Chattanooga and Knoxville. This object was to a great degree successfully attained through educational mass meetings at which we and our leading brethren urged the claims of education in general. Of course a greater degree of moral support was attained than financial.

This is true because of the limited knowledge of the average member in respect to the amount of money necessary to the successful operation of educational institutions. But taking in consideration the fact that we have been at this work for so short a time, our annual financial report will show that there has been great improvement among our city churches even along the financial line.

COUNTRY CHURCHES.

It was not possible to reach the country churches until the pastors of said churches could be met together. This was accomplished at the summer Conventions and Associations. Now that the pastors had been reached, we had an opportunity to meet their churches and to present the needs of our schools. This tour among the country churches resulted in creating sympathy in behalf of our work. This sympathy having been created, we have been able to reach the pockets of a small proportion of the membership of our country churches. But the most potent result attained by this tour through the rural districts is the increased attendance in both of our schools, Roger Williams University and Howe Institute.

EDUCATIONAL CLUBS.

Excellent results have been obtained from the club plan, i. e., the organization of Educational Clubs in the churches throughout the State. These clubs have but the one object, the creating of an active interest among the members in our Educational Institutions. Through the efforts of these clubs the churches are beginning to contribute more liberally and systematically. We are therefore making a special effort to have a club in each church in the State before the next meeting of our State Convention.

NEW ERA INSTITUTES.

A feature now being introduced in our work, from which we hope abundant results, is the New Era Institutes which are to be held in all parts of the State. Through these Institutes we hope to help and stimulate the pastors of our churches, thereby reaching and winning the cooperation of all classes of our ministry.

The pledge system, which we tried sufficiently, was found ineffective in itself in that the expense of traveling from place to place to take "pledges," the greater number of which were never paid, even when a return trip was made in order to collect the same, was at last as great as the income therefrom. We have tried earnestly to impress the brethren that money contributed to our cause must be collected by them from their

respective churches and sent to us. Our efforts along this line are now beginning to bear fruit, as our official mail occasionally contains a money order.

ARKANSAS.

J. H. HOKE, D.D., LITTLE ROCK, GENERAL MISSIONARY.

Arkansas, as a mission field naturally divides itself into three great sections. First,

THE RIVER SECTION.

This is the great farming region where negroes are found in large numbers. A very small per cent. of them are to any extent educated. Their educational advantages are poor. Their schools last from two to three months during the year, and they are taught in summer, when the plagues common to the low lands are plentiful. This accounts for the slow progress education is making in this section. In communities where education is so limited, there can be but little hope to find that Christianity the Bible demands. But here and there can be found a church well organized, which will be content with no other as pastor, but a Christian gentleman who can preach the Gospel intelligently, and lead them in the plains of higher civilization. The flood of light the Christian organizations have been pouring into these bottoms is producing these great religious centers. To witness the wonderful changes that have been wrought in a few years is very encouraging. But it must be remembered that these churches are only fertile spots in a great desert. There are scores of churches in the same section whose worship excels that of the heathen very little. A visit to one of these churches not long since demonstrated that fact. That church had fourteen deacons, seven "aids," and three "crowns." These were called the four and twenty elders that sit about the altar. They also had seven "mothers," a pastor with right and left supporters. Where they got this pattern and what they mean by it, I cannot tell. In their worship they are just as earnest as we in ours. When one goes among them, and sees their earnestness, and finds their willingness to admit the light, he is caused to ask, what can we do to help this people? Who will help give them the light?

The second section is composed of

THE CITIES AND TOWNS.

The condition of the people in this section in some respects is much better. Their educational advantages, so far as book learning is con-

cerned, are very good. The sessions of their schools are from six to nine months a year. These schools are turning out scores of scholars each year, whose education is without God, the Bible, or Christianity. The majority of these scholars go to church to get literary treats, hear the preacher deal with scientific questions, tell fine stories, and paint beautiful pictures. If the preacher insists on regeneration, and genuine practical religion, they go away disgusted and divorce themselves from the churches. This state of affairs has caused much comment in newspaper circles. All Christians who are interested in the speedy triumph of Christianity can see the very urgent demands for Christian schools, educated preachers, and a continuance of missionary work. From our schools, such as the Arkansas Baptist College, is coming continually a stream of light that helps the preachers, churches and missionaries. In this section the churches generally own good houses, well equipped for worship. Also a majority of them have good pastors. The thing that is so much needed is means to enable the preacher to preach the Gospel independently and by it constrain the people to come in. We have some able men, who are standing like heroes, and are continually calling for reinforcement. answer their calls by conducting institutes, revivals and union meetings in their churches. In some of our meetings young men and women unite with the churches. They confessed that they knew nothing about true religion and the spirit of the Bible. To hear then talk and see them weep over their mistake is heart rending. In our baptisms administered during the year, the majority of the candidates were these scholars. There is much of this kind of work yet to be done. An unlearned sinner is hard to get hold of, but a person learned in letters, whose conscience is dead, and he has been taught to disregard God's positive commands is the hardest person on earth to reach. Help is what we need. Prayer and means. Who will give them?

The third is known as the

MOUNTAIN SECTION.

This differs widely from the others. Negroes have never lived in large numbers in this section. Railroads are being built all through this part of the State, and new towns and settlements are forming and Negroes are being imported into these mountains and they must be looked after. Other denominations are furnishing means to help them. Shall we sit idle? A preacher of another denomination said to me, "Come up and preach to your people, I am up there and have got a good house, but the people won't join me, they are all Baptists. They are holding their little meetings around and have got no house, and I can't get them in mine." Those people are from some of the older States. They are there without

a church, without a preacher and without means. This is but one in many such cases. The friendship between the races in this section is much better than in former years. The lands are cheap, and health is good. Also the mines are open to colored laborers; all this is inducing the Negro that way. What shall we do? To go among them and organize churches without means to build houses, will only result in the loss of the coming generation.

Now it can be seen that in each section of the State much work is needed. Yet there is such a growth along all lines that we are much encouraged. The membership of the churches is steadily increasing. Modern edifices are being built wherever needed. Contributions for the work increase every year. Eleven years ago the State Convention raised for missions and Christian education about \$300. Last year the same Convention raised for the same causes \$3350. In the State there are thirty-two District Associations; about two-thirds of them can be depended upon to help the work. Many of the churches consider it a blessing to give. Thus it can be seen that the Society took the Convention by the hand as a mother her child, and they have gone year after year until there have grown out of that coöperation many good churches and the great College at Little Rock. Will you stay by us? Will you still help us? God help you.

MISSOURI.

H. N. BOUEY, D.D., MACON, GENERAL MISSIONARY.

Taking a retrospective view of the American Baptist Home Mission Society's work in Missouri, and especially for the past year, I see some things for which to praise the Lord.

NEW ERA INSTITUTES.

First, our "New Era Institutes," twenty-four of which have been held this year, have been not only helpful to our churches, but instructive to our leaders. In most cases, they were largely attended by the best of the church workers; and, they could not find words to express their admiration of this great work. We hear expressions as "Heaven born plan," "God revealed plan," "Redeeming plan," and "God bless the Societies!" etc.

Error has fled before these Institutes as darkness before the light. We sustain such relation to the white Baptists of Missouri that gives them joy in meeting us and lecturing in our "New Era Institutes." Tears from earnestness and gratitude to God often flow.

I am sometimes favored to listen to resolutions expressing the deepest

gratitude to the American Baptist Home Mission Society, for its relation, like a great parent, exercising guardianship, preservation and developing care towards us on account of our former and present condition.

CO-OPERATION WITH SOUTHERN BAPTISTS.

The earnestness, continued and increasing success and high Christian courtesy and diplomacy of the Home Mission Society has won for us the coöperative help, which we now receive from the great Southern Baptist Convention, with headquarters at Atlanta, Ga., and the several State Conventions—white. These were aiding before, but locally and informally; now said formal aid is more helpful. It may not be known to many that when the Home Mission Society entered Missouri, at the close of the war, with the able, experienced and consecrated Drs. Marston and William P. Brooks, it supplemented and stimulated the self-sacrificing labors of our fathers, and thus organized our churches and District Associations. We went on with these organizations, gathering in until we numbered about 17,000 in 1889.

It was necessary, in the judgment of the Corresponding Secretary of the Home Mission Society, that these district bodies be united into a State body and placed behind a Christian school, the support of which would unite and develop the beneficence of the Baptists, and the school itself would train the ministry and promising young people. Dr. W. J. Simmons, the District Secretary, of the Home Mission Society, suggested and sought the organization of a State Convention, and had the Society make an appointment August 1st, 1889, which was to aid the development of a State organization with the purposes above in view. Now, all has been realized in the last ten years. A good strong State Convention and a good strong school. The Society sustained the writer on this field these ten years, who held double relation, as State Missionary and Financial Agent for the school.

WORK OF THE LAST TEN YEARS.

Now what about the work of the last ten years? The answer comes back that these accomplishments have put such a stir in Missouri that has nearly doubled the capacity of the Baptists.

Our churches have increased in the last ten years as follows:

- I. The church work is more intelligent and Scriptural.
- 2. The general increase in numbers is from 17,000 to 26,000.
- 3. Doctrinal intelligence and love for intelligent preaching; this is shown by the many vacant pulpits waiting for intelligent preachers.
 - 4. The beneficence-shown by the fact that, ten years ago much less

than a fourth of our churches sustained weekly preaching, now over half take a pastor for all of his time.

5. In Christian character, as seen in the peace of our churches, and absence of associational antagonisms.

Now, it must be remembered, that the Christian work in Missouri is attended with this difficulty; our 256 churches in Missouri, outside of about fifteen, are small in membership and have small village populations to draw upon; hence, every pastor must be a missionary hustler.

I lack space to speak of the sixteen ministerial and the forty-four academic graduates from our Mission School at Macon, Missouri.

TEXAS.

REV. F. G. DAVIS, M'KINNEY, GENERAL MISSIONARY.

In October, 1895, I was elected by our State Convention and approved and appointed by the American Baptist Home Mission Society as General Missionary for Texas. Formerly our General Missionary in Texas had received on his salary (\$500.00) five hundred dollars and all his expenses from the Society, and about (\$1400.00) fourteen hundred from the white Baptists of Texas for General Missionary work. At this time our State had become divided over the educational work. The feeling was bitter and the contention most severe all over the State. On account of this condition of affairs the white Baptists withdrew their aid. At the same time the Home Mission Society felt constrained to reduce its appropriation to our work.

Our circumstances, therefore, since we have been in office have not been so favorable as our predecessor's; yet we thank God that under Him we have been able to do much good in helping to push the work of Christ and bringing about a better feeling in the State. We still have two State Conventions and probably will have for some time to come; but each is pursuing its course in a better spirit toward the other.

The new Convention is trying to carry on mission work and foster their school—the Seguin College.

Our Convention is endeavoring to do mission work and foster two academies besides clinging around Bishop College. We are not doing what we ought, because our people are not trained in the wise use of money. Spasmodic giving and sensational moving still prevail to a considerable extent; and yet our people are not moved so easily as formerly.

Our people give a great deal at times, but there is lacking the proper motive and therefore they do not give regularly.

Our work for these years consisted in holding Institutes for our ministers and churches, in this we have been greatly aided by our white pas-

tors. These Institutes have accomplished much for our people, and many of our preachers and churches enjoyed them, also we have endeavored to strengthen weak churches, help them out of debt and get them to adopt a business system in the management of their affairs. We have bought a few church lots and erected a few church buildings in destitute places in Texas.

HOUSTON AND HEARNE ACADEMIES.

Seven months of the past year have been devoted to, in cooperation with Rev. A. R. Griggs, D.D., the work of trying to free our two Academies of debt. We made an effort to raise (\$5000.00) five thousand dollars.

The flood, the drought and the short crop came, and we were able, after much labor and great sacrifice on our part, to raise only (\$2300.00) twenty-three hundred of the \$5000.00 needed. O for some liberal hearts to come to our rescue, and help us put our schools in condition to do the work so much needed to be done for our people. We need more and more Academies, well equipped, within reach of the masses of our people, to give them a Christian education—a religious training that cannot be gotten elsewhere.

We are thankful to the Society for what has been done, for the great schools founded and fostered, out of which come trained Christian teachers for our people; but we need them to carry this same Christian culture to our people through Academies, because it cannot be done very well in the public schools. Bishop College is still doing a good work. Her influence is felt over Texas. When Houston and Hearne Academies are out of debt and another building up at Hearne, these three schools will enable Texas to step quickly to the front in all good work.

Texas is a great mission field. In extreme south, west and southeast Texas we have but few preachers and church houses. Wickedness abounds, and our people have but few advantages of any kind. We need men and money. The work is urgent. Many are asking when the New Era Institutes will be started in Texas. This will be of untold advantage to our ministers and churches, as many are so circumstanced that they cannot attend school. Instead of less work to be done by our friends for our people, more ought to be done. The men and women trained in the Christian schools ought to be helped to reach in an intelligent and effective way the masses of our people. It is still true that the strong should help the weak. We thank God that through the help of the Society we have done what we could toward this end.

III. CHURCH EDIFICE DEPARTMENT.

As is generally known, the money at the disposition of your Board to aid in the erection of meeting-houses is partly in the nature of a Loan Fund and partly in that of a Gift Fund: the principal of the Loan Fund amounts at the present time to \$156,373.26. This is loaned to churches in small amounts, at the uniform rate of 6 per cent. interest. One of the conditions of the loan is that the amount granted shall be the last payment required to complete the house of worship, and that the loan shall be secured by a first mortgage on the property: it is expected in every case that money thus loaned shall be regarded by the church receiving it as imposing a sacred obligation upon it to pay when due both interest and principal. The policy of the Society is not to encourage churches in asking loans of large amounts, thus encumbering themselves with a burdensome debt.

By the judicious use of this Loan Fund it has been possible to aid not only in the erection of new meeting-houses, but in some instances to save from imminent peril of loss valuable church property. The demand made upon this fund far exceeds the amount of money available. The fund should be largely increased.

The principal of the "Benevolent Fund," the interest of which is available in gifts to churches, now amounts to \$163,453.08. It will be readily seen that the income from this is necessarily very small, and with the lessening rates of interest on invested funds the amount will probably decrease. A little money is received during the year from legacies, or from churches or individuals designated for the Church Edifice Gift Fund: the entire amount of money available during the past fiscal year from this fund has been \$38,924.64. It has been necessary to turn a deaf ear to multitudes of most urgent appeals for aid in most worthy cases. We repeat what was said in the Annual Report last year, that there ought to be available not less than \$50,000 annually for use in this important branch of our work.

Especial attention is here called to the urgent necessity of money for the erection of suitable meeting-houses in Cuba and Porto Rico. An eligible property has been bought in the heart of the city of Santiago, and by some radical changes it has been made very attractive and suitable both for religious services, for

Sunday-school, and for a home for the missionary pastor. The entire cost of the property is about \$12,000. Twelve hundred dollars has been spent in the purchase of a small property in Rio Piedras, Porto Rico. Our work in those two islands would be greatly facilitated if we could have in Ponce and San Juan, in Porto Rico, and in Manzanillo, Cuba, church property as valuable and suitable for its purpose as that which we now own in Santiago. We trust that liberal-minded Baptists may be found at an early day to supply the money with which these houses of worship for our Baptist churches in our new possessions may be speedily secured.

The number of churches aided during the year is 72; by gift, only, 56; by loan only, 6; by gift and loan, 10.

The total number of grants from the Loan Fund is 16, and from the Gift Fund, 66.

The location of the churches receiving aid was in the following 29 States, Territories, Provinces, and Republic of Mexico:

By gifts: Alaska, 1; California, 2; Colorado, 5; Cuba, 1; Illinois, 4; Indian Territory, 4; Iowa, 4; Kansas, 6; Mexico, 1; Michigan, 2; Minnesota, 7; Missouri, 1; Montana, 1; Nebraska, 1; Nevada, 1; New Hampshire, 1; New Jersey, 1; New York, 2; North Dakota, 3; Ohio, 1; Oklahoma Territory, 1; Oregon, 3; Porto Rico, 1; Utah, 1; Virginia, 1; Washington, 6; Wisconsin, 5.

By loans: California, 1; Colorado, 2; Indian Territory, 1; Iowa, 1; Kansas, 1; Minnesota, 1; Missouri, 2; Oregon, 1; South Carolina, 1; South Dakota, 3; Washington 2.

The nationalities aided by gifts are as follows: American, 41; Danish-Norwegian, 2; Mexican, 1; German, 5; Colored, 6; Porto Rican, 1; Swede, 7; Indian, 2; Cuban, 1.

The nationalities aided by loans are as follows: American, 11; Swede, 1; Indian, 1; Colored, 3.

The whole number of churches aided up to the present time is 1992. Of these 1655 have been aided in the past nineteen years.

The following table shows the number of churches actually assisted during the past nineteen years:

VEAR.	NUMBER.	BY GIFT ONLY.	BY LOAN ONLY.	BY GIFT AND
1881-2	66	56	10	
1882-3	97	66	18	To
1883-4	107	68	13	13 26
1884-5	113	61	39	
1885-6	62	23	36	13
1886-7	62	29	29	4
1887-8	88	46	22	20
1888-9	70	33	20	17
1889-90	87		16	17
1890-1	88	54 58	14	16
1891-2	121	66	20	35
1892-3	110	72	12	26
1893-4	84	63	5	16
1894-5	89	68	12	9
1895-6	93	54	22	17
1896-7	79 85	57	10	12
1897-8		. 59	16	10
1898-9	80	55 .	12	13
1899-1900	72	56	6	10

LOAN FUND STATISTICS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1899-1900.

Receipts from contributions. Receipts from loans repaid. Receipts from interest received.	10,333	21
Total. Principal of loan.	\$18,456 \$156,373	09 26
Aggregate of loans to sixteen churches. Average to each church. Number of churches that have paid their loans	732	18

GIFT FUND STATISTICS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1899-1900.

Receipts for this fund have been as follows:		
Contributions.	\$22,601	50
Legacies	2,189	00
Interest from investments	8,083	32
Income from real estate	1,287	38

From Annuity	Funds released by death of donors	3,800 00
Gifts returned.		963 47

Total	\$38,924	64	
*Aggregate amount of gifts to sixty-six churches	31,484	05	
Average to each church	477	00	

The total amount of grants from the Loan and Gift Funds, of \$43,209, has secured church property of the value of \$120,486. This does not include the land whereon church edifices were erected which was secured previous to March 31, 1899.

IV. EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

The report of the Superintendent of Education presents in detail the condition of the various schools embraced within our scheme of education. The efficiency of these schools is steadily increasing, their influence extending and their usefulness is becoming more and more fully understood.

The scheme of consolidating Wayland College and Seminary and the Theological Seminary at Richmond, under the general title of the Virginia Union University has now been consummated. The noble group of granite buildings erected for this school will be dedicated the week prior to the National Anniversaries, and it is safe to say that they compare favorably with those of any institution to be found anywhere in the South. The impression which they make upon visitors is that of commodiousness and durability. While their first cost has been considerable they are very economical buildings considering their quality. It is earnestly hoped that friends of Christian education will see in this event a reason for adding very materially to the permanent endowment fund of this institution. With nearly forty years of history behind it, with a beautiful campus, a magnificent group of buildings, an able faculty, a large attendance of students, and with a very considerable sum already accumulated as an endowment, the institution ought to appeal very strongly to business men and women who are seek-

^{*}The amount constituting the difference between the income in the Gift Fund and the gifts paid is already appropriated for gifts to churches.

ing for a safe place in which to invest money where it will accomplish the greatest amount of good. For the present the current expenses of the institution will be possibly \$15,000 annually, which would require an endowment of \$300,000. A very modest sum when compared with the princely endowments of more pretentious institutions. It ought not to be difficult to secure what is lacking to make up this amount.

M. MacVicar, LL.D., who for so many years has been Superintendent of Education, and who has a most intimate knowledge of educational affairs in Virginia, and knows most fully the history of the two institutions now consolidated, and who possesses in a very eminent degree the confidence of both teachers and pupils, as well as of the general public, has consented to take the place of President of the University and is giving his ripe experience and wisdom to the immediate work of organization. He will continue for the time being to discharge a portion of the duties pertaining to the office of Superintendent.

Through special liberal gifts designated for the purpose, it has been possible to complete the campus of Spelman Seminary, so that it now embraces about twenty acres; this has been enclosed with an attractive iron fence, a new street has been cut through and graded and provided with a brick sidewalk and stone curbing, when other improvements now contemplated and in progress are completed, the Seminary and its campus will be very attractive. When these improvements are completed the institution will require only an adequate endowment to ensure its permanency and to project into the far distant future the beneficent influence which for twenty years it has been exerting.

The relations between the Society and the great body of Negro Baptists in the South is generally satisfactory. In two or three States men aspiring to leadership of the colored people along distinctively racial lines have assumed an attitude of unfriendliness to the Society, but their opposition, while it is to be deplored, especially for some of the methods which they employ in propagating their views, has not hindered the work of the Society.

REPORT OF

M. MACVICAR, LL.D., SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION.

The schools of the Society during the present year have made commendable progress. The attendance has been unusually good and both teachers and students have manifested a deep interest in their work. The suggestions made in my last annual report regarding the difficulties with which the teachers have to contend apply with equal force at the present time. This is particularly true of the secondary schools. These schools deserve at the hands of colored pastors and churches a more earnest, moral and financial support than they have yet received. A glance at the report of each secondary school given below will make apparent how little financial aid each receives directly from the churches. For this lack of support the pastors are undoubtedly largely responsible. They fail to press upon their churches the great importance of this educational work. Until they take hold of this matter earnestly and persistently these schools must continue to suffer greatly in their efficiency.

For full information regarding the extent of the work done by the higher institutions and by the secondary schools, and of the aid received for them from the colored churches, special attention is called to the following report of each school, for the year ending June 1st, 1899.

Atlanta Baptist College, founded originally at Augusta, Ga., transferred to Atlanta; incorporated 1879; charter amended 1897, changing the name to Atlanta Baptist College and giving the power of granting degrees; Rev. George Sale, President, 1890. Teachers employed, white, 8; colored, 7; present estimated value of property, \$80,000.00; no encumbrance; no floating debt; receipts from Slater Fund, \$1100.00; from tuition, \$485.06; Board, \$2584.49; white churches and individuals, \$797.48; colored churches and individuals, \$102.99; old accounts, \$174.16; sources not included in classified accounts, \$2235.36; total receipts, \$7479.54; expenditures for school supplies, \$701.23; boarding department, \$1697.37; improvements and repairs, \$858.92; students' labor, \$8.06; gratuities, \$131.75; salaries, \$7950.00; sundries not included in classified accounts, \$1769.87; total expenditures, \$13,117.20. Appropriations by the Society \$6850.00; Slater Board, \$1100.00; total appropriations, \$7950.00; enrollment, males, 114; total, 114; average attendance, day students, 37; boarders, 49; general average, 86; preparing for college, 59; pursuing college course, 9; preparing to teach, 44; preparing for the ministry, 25; pursuing ministers' course, 15; receiving gratuity, 10; average cost per pupil for instruction only, \$72.63; for school supplies only, \$8.15; for board, including all necessary labor in preparing it for use, \$32.80; for all expenses incurred in conducting the school except special improvements, \$133.04.

Alabama Colored Baptist University, founded at Selma, Ala., 1878; incorporated 1878; Rev. C. S. Dinkins, D.D., President, 1893. Teachers employed, white, 3; colored, 9. Present estimated value of property, \$30,000.00; floating debts, \$371.00; balance in hand from previous year, \$135.36; from tuition, \$776.27; from Board, \$3466.17; white churches and individuals, \$160.68; colored churches and individuals, \$2,453.83; old accounts, \$271.12; sources not included in classified accounts, \$272.25; total receipts, \$7535.68. Expenditures, for school supplies, \$203.14; boarding department, \$1665.71; improvements and repairs, \$1497.37; students' labor, \$406.50; gratuities, \$240.00; salaries, \$4268.88; sundries not included in classified accounts, \$519.32; total expenditures, \$8800.92. Appropriations by the Society, \$1000.00; by Women's Society of Chicago, \$360.00; by the Trustees, \$2908.88; total appropriations, \$4268.88. Enrollment, males, 141; females, 138; total, 279; average attendance, day students, 117; boarders, 56; general average, 173; preparing for college, 7; pursuing college course, 5; receiving systematic instruction in industrial work, 58; preparing to teach, 79; preparing for the ministry, 33; converted, 1; average cost per pupil for instruction only, \$20.62; for school supplies only, \$1.16; for board, including all necessary labor in preparing it for use, \$49.75; for all expenses incurred in conducting the school except special improvements, \$71.53.

*Arkansas Baptist College, founded at Little Rock, Ark., 1887; incorporated 1885; Rev. Joseph A. Booker, President, 1889. Teachers employed, white, 0; colored, 5; present estimated value of property, \$30,000.00; encumbrance, \$5000.00; floating debts, 500.00; endowment fund; appropriations by the Society, \$850.00; by Woman's Society of Boston, \$300.00; by Women's Society of Chicago, \$120.00; total appropriations, \$1270.00; enrollment, males, 105; females, 88; total, 193; average attendance, day students, 83; boarders, 20; general average, 103; preparing for college, 34; pursuing college course, 9; receiving systematic instruction in industrial work, 6; preparing to teach, 82; preparing for the ministry, 25; pursuing ministers' course, 25; receiving gratuity, 36; conversions, 1.

Benedict College, founded at Columbia, S. C., 1870; incorporated 1895; Rev. A. C. Osborn, D.D., President, 1895. Teachers employed, white, 10; colored, 4; present estimated value of property, \$76,000.00; endowment fund, \$125,000.00; balance in hand from previous year, \$2670.12; from tuition, \$1200.43; from Board, \$5141.36; white churches and individuals, \$894.11; colored churches and individuals, \$724.83; old accounts, 321.30; sources not included in classified accounts, \$1228.04; total receipts, \$12,180.19; expenditures, for school supplies, \$378.02; boarding department, \$3449.72; improvements and re-

^{*}Report incomplete.

pairs, \$842.87; students' labor, \$1075.78; gratuities, \$509.03; salaries, \$6534.00; sundries not included in classified accounts, \$1736.28; total expenditures, \$14,525.70; appropriations by the Society, \$5532.00; by Women's Society of Chicago, \$360.00; by the Trustees, \$642.00; total appropriations, \$6534.00; enrollment, males, 89; females, 123; total, 212; average attendance, day students, 42; boarders, 99; general average, 141; preparing for college, 19; pursuing college course, 9; receiving systematic instruction in industrial work, 146; preparing to teach, 82; preparing for the ministry, 22; pursuing ministers' course, 18; receiving gratuity, 28; average cost per pupil for instruction only, \$46.07; for school supplies only, \$1.62; for board, including all necessary labor in preparing it for use, \$35.06; for all expenses incurred in conducting the school except special improvements, \$100.28.

Bishop College, founded at Marshall, Tex., 1881; incorporated 1885; Rev. Albert Loughridge, LL.D., President, 1898. Teachers employed, white, 10; colored, 3; present estimated value of property, \$100,000.00; receipts from Slater Fund, \$1000.00; from tuition, \$2522.27; from Board, \$8478.93; white churches and individuals, \$25.00; colored churches and individuals, \$96.90; old accounts, \$54.32; not included in classified accounts, \$1565.40; total receipts, \$13,742.82; expenditures, for school supplies, \$1055.27; boarding department, \$5418.64; improvements and repairs, \$4658.06; gratuities, \$271.50; salaries, 7855.91; sundries not included in classified accounts, \$323.31; total expenditures, \$19,582.69; appropriations by the Society, \$6028.33; Slater Board, \$1000.00; by Women's Society of Chicago, \$360.00; by the Trustees, \$467.58; total appropriations, \$7855.91; enrollment, males, 182; females, 183; total, 365; average attendance, day students, 132; boarders, 119; general average, 251; preparing for college, 39; pursuing college course, 2; receiving systematic instruction in industrial work, 262; preparing to teach, 94; preparing for the ministry, 21; pursuing ministers' course, 8; receiving gratuity, 26; conversions, 5; average cost per pupil for instruction only, \$34.28; for school supplies only, \$4.20; for board, including all necessary labor in preparing it for use, \$51.80; for all expenses incurred in conducting the school except special improvements, \$90.28.

Hartshorn Memorial College (for females only), founded at Richmond, Va., 1884; incorporated 1884; Rev. L. B. Tefft, D.D., President, 1884. Teachers employed, white, 7; colored, 2; present estimated value of property, \$50,000.00; balance in hand from previous year, \$1963.26; from tuition, \$602.02; from Board, \$3044.88; white churches and individuals, \$484.00; colored churches and individuals, \$167.85; old accounts, \$223.50; sources not included in classified accounts, \$277.35; total receipts, \$6762.86; expenditures, for school supplies, \$201.85; boarding department, \$2231.75; improvements and re-

pairs, \$711.83; gratuities, \$102.43; salaries, \$4450.03; sundries not included in classified accounts, \$486.41; total expenditures, \$8184.30; appropriations by the Society, \$1200.00; by Woman's Society of Boston, \$1600.00; by Woman's Society of Michigan, \$450.00; by the trustees, \$1200.03; total appropriations, \$4450.03; enrollment, males, 1; females, 96; total, 97; average attendance, day students, 27; boarders, 56; general average, 83; preparing for college, 2; pursuing college course, 1; receiving systematic instruction in industrial work, 96; receiving gratuity, 8; conversions, 2; average cost per pupil for instruction only, \$44.84; for school supplies only, \$2.08; for board, including all necessary labor in preparing it for use, \$0.77; for all expenses in curred in conducting the school except special improvements, \$76.06.

Jackson College, founded at Natchez, Miss., 1877; transferred to Jackson, Miss., 1884; Rev. L. G. Barrett, President, 1894. Teachers employed, white, 7; colored, 3; present estimated value of property, \$35,000.00; endowment fund, \$476.25; balance in hand from previous year, \$170.74; from tuition, \$485.05; from Board, \$2015.48; white churches and individuals, \$209.48; colored churches and individuals, \$5.50; old accounts, \$15.50; not included in classified accounts, \$113.45; total receipts, \$3015.20; expenditures, for school supplies, \$394.81; boarding department, \$1328.77; improvements and repairs, \$753.91; gratuities, \$99.01; salaries, \$4922.50; sundries not included in classified accounts, \$267.91; total expenditures, \$7766.91; appropriations by the Society, \$4250.00; by Woman's Society of Boston, \$400.00; by Women's Society of Chicago, \$175.00; by the Trustees, \$97.50; total appropriations, \$4922.50; enrollment, males, 43; females, 51; total, 04; average attendance, day students, 16; boarders, 43; general average 59; receiving systematic instruction in industrial work, 45; preparing to teach, 23; preparing for the ministry, 8; receiving gratuity, 16; conversions, I; average cost per pupil for instruction only, \$81.78; for school supplies only, \$6.69; for board, including all necessary labor in preparing it for use, \$30.90; for all expenses incurred in conducting the school except special improvements, \$125.17.

Richmond Theological Seminary, founded at Richmond, Va., 1867; incorporated, 1876; Rev. Charles H. Corey, D.D., President, 1868. Teachers employed, white, 2; colored, 2; present estimated value of property, \$10,000.00; endowment fund, \$65,338.91; balance in hand from previous year, \$1023.32; from tuition, \$271.00; from Board, \$1535.00; white churches and individuals, \$1082.25; colored churches and individuals, \$26.38; sources not included in classified accounts, \$1531.20; total receipts, \$5469.15; expenditures, for school supplies, \$288.84; boarding department, \$1344.45; improvements and repairs, \$63.98; gratuities, \$1233.35; salaries, \$4869.00; sundries not included in classified accounts, \$1758.28; total expenditures, \$9557.90; appropriations by the Society, \$4869.00; enrollment, males, 54; total, 54; average attendance, day students, 14; boarders, 30; general

average, 44; preparing for the ministry, 54; receiving gratuity, 25; average cost per pupil for instruction only, \$66.06; for school supplies only, \$2.16; for board, including all necessary labor in preparing it for use, \$42.01; for all expenses incurred in conducting the school except special

improvements, \$138.05.

Roger Williams University, founded at Nashville, Tenn., 1864; incorporated, 1883; Rev. A. T. Sowerby, Ph.D., President, 1898. Teachers employed, white, 9; colored, 5; present estimated value of property, \$150,-000.00; balance in hand from previous year \$64.55; from tuition, \$1170.16; from Board, \$4612.22; white churches and individuals, \$49.00; colored churches and individuals, \$146.08; old accounts, \$954.19; not included in classified accounts, \$986.62; total receipts, \$7982.82; expenditures, for school supplies, \$269.40; boarding department, \$3819.22; improvements and repairs, \$1734.86; students' labor, \$376.72; gratuities, \$428.64; salaries, \$6849.00; sundries not included in classified accounts, \$717.20; total expenditures, \$14,194.54; appropriations by the Society, \$6489.00; by Women's Society of Chicago, \$360.00; total appropriations, \$6849.00; enrollment, males, 132; females, 70; total, 202; average attendance, day students, 98; boarders, 82; general average, 180; preparing for college, 57; pursuing college course, 15; receiving systematic instruction in industrial work, 41; preparing to teach, 57; preparing for the ministry, 26; pursuing ministers' course, 16; pursuing missionary training course, 13; average cost per pupil for instruction only, \$31.48; for school supplies only, \$1.33; for board, including all necessary labor in preparing it for use, \$18.95; for all expenses incurred in conducting the school except special improvements, \$67.64.

Shaw University, founded at Raleigh, N. C., 1865; incorporated 1875; Charles F. Meserve, LL.D., President, 1893. Teachers employed, white, 18; colored, 8; present estimated value of property, \$90,000.00; endowment fund, \$31,238.02; receipts from Slater Fund, \$2500.00; from tuition, \$3676.99; from Board, \$8678.98; white churches and individuals, \$698.25; colored churches and individuals, \$202.85; old accounts, \$271.40; not included in classified accounts, \$332.00; total receipts, \$16,360.47; expenditures, for school supplies, \$490.17; boarding department, \$5295.78; improvements and repairs, \$2171.35; students' labor, \$412.35; gratuities, \$223.00; salaries, \$13,843.00; sundries not included in classified accounts, \$1429.82; total expenditures, \$23,865.47; appropriations by the Society, \$7280.00; Slater Board, \$2500.00; by Women's Society of Chicago, \$760.00; by the Trustees, \$3303.00; total appropriations, \$13,843.00; enrollment, males, 202; females, 171; total, 373; average attendance, day students, 65; boarders, 185; general average, 250; preparing for college, 52; pursuing college course, 31; receiving systematic instruction in industrial work, 160; preparing to teach, 180; preparing for the ministry, 13; pursuing ministers' course, 17; receiving gratuity, 22; pursuing missionary training course, 10; converted, 22; average cost per pupil for instruction only, \$57.89; for school supplies only, \$1.95; for board, including all necessary labor in preparing it for use, \$28.60; for all expenses incurred in conducting the school except special improvements, \$92.93.

Spelman Seminary (for females only), founded at Atlanta, Ga., 1881; incorporated 1888; Miss S. B. Packard and Miss H. E. Giles, Associate Principals, 1881-91; Miss H. E. Giles, President, 1891; Miss L. H. Upton, Dean, 1891. Teachers employed, white, 35; colored, 3; present estimated value of property, \$175,000.00; endowment fund, \$7000.00; receipts from Slater Fund, \$3900.00; from tuition, \$2835.05; from Board, \$12,445.72; white churches and individuals, \$i545.12; colored churches and individuals, \$184.44; old accounts, \$975.29; not included in classified accounts, \$4761.69; total receipts, \$26,647.86; expenditures, for school supplies, \$2057.86; boarding department, \$8357.70; improvements and repairs, \$2492.96; students' labor, \$91.80; gratuities, \$3348.60; salaries, \$16,473.00; sundries not included in classified accounts, \$2193.99; total expenditures, \$35,015.91; by friends, \$4773.00; Slater Board, \$3900.00; by Woman's Society of Boston, \$7800.00; total appropriations, \$16,473.00; enrollment, females, 524; average attendance, day students, 161; boarders, 215; general average, 376; preparing for college, 5; pursuing college course, 2; receiving systematic instruction in industrial work, 375; preparing to teach, 250; pursuing missionary training course, 4; pursuing nurse training course, 33; conversions, 23; average cost per pupil for instruction only, \$43.81; for school supplies only, \$5.47; for board, including all necessary labor in preparing it for use, \$38.87; for all expenses incurred in conducting the school except special improvements, \$81.10.

State University, founded at Louisville, Ky., 1873; incorporated 1873; Rev. C. L. Purce, D.D., President, 1894. Teachers employed, white, 2; colored, 10; present estimated value of property, \$30,000.00; encumbrance, \$7800.00; floating debts, \$3000.00; from tuition, \$956.60; from Board, \$1533.92; white churches and individuals, \$244.66; colored churches and individuals, \$500.07; old accounts, \$86.50; sources not included in classified accounts, \$2484.50; total receipts, \$5815.25; expenditures, for school supplies, \$230.01; boarding department, \$935.01; improvements and repairs, \$514.65; students' labor, \$20.00; salaries, \$3196.44; sundries not included in classified accounts, \$919.10; total expenditures, \$5815.21; appropriations by the Society, \$1000.00; by Women's Society of Chicago, \$360.00; by the Trustees, \$1836.44; total appropriations, \$3196.44; enrollment, males, 126; females, 43; total, 169; average attendance, day students, 105; boarders, 30; general average, 135; preparing for college, 70; pursuing college course, 13; receiving systematic instruction in industrial work, 22; preparing to teach, 65; preparing for the ministry, 30; pursuing ministers' course, 30; converted, 10; average cost per pupil for instruction only, \$24.35; for school supplies only, \$1.35; for board, including all necessary labor in preparing it for use, \$17.00; for all expenses incurred

in conducting the school except special improvements, \$39.85.

Wayland Seminary, founded at Washington, D. C., 1865; Prof. G. R. Hovey, President, 1897. Teachers employed, white, 7; colored, 6; present estimated value of property, \$100,000.00; endowment fund, \$18,000.00; balance in hand from previous year, \$4.98; receipts from tuition, \$781.50; from Board, \$4383.34; white churches and individuals, \$185.00; colored churches and individuals, \$2.00; old accounts, \$467.53; not included in classified accounts, \$77.46; total receipts, \$5901.81; expenditures, for school supplies, \$8.72; boarding department, \$3623.17; improvements and repairs, \$516.94; students' labor, \$772.05; salaries, \$6085.00; sundries not included in classified accounts, \$750.19; total expenditures, \$11,756.07; appropriations by the Society, \$5725.00; by Women's Society of Chicago, \$360.00; total appropriations, \$6085.00; enrollment, males, 97; females, 65; total, 162; average attendance, day students, 25; boarders, 93; general average, 118; preparing for college, 25; pursuing college course, 4; receiving systematic instruction in industrial work, 15; preparing to teach, 35; preparing for the ministry, 38; pursuing ministers' course, 15; receiving gratuity, 4; conversions, 17; average cost per pupil for instruction only, \$51.35; for school supplies only, \$1.65; for board, including all necessary labor in preparing it for use, \$38.95; for all expenses incurred in conducting the school except special improvements, \$98.71.

SECONDARY SCHOOLS FOR COLORED PEOPLE.

*Americus Institute, Americus, Ga., Prof. M. W. Reddick, Principal, 1898. Teachers employed, colored, 2; appropriations by the Society, \$500.00; enrollment, males, 30; females, 55; total, 85; average attendance, day students, 50; preparing to teach, 34; preparing for the ministry, 1; pursuing ministers' course, 1; converted, 4.

*Bible and Normal Institute, founded at Memphis, Tenn.; incorporated 1887; Prof. N. H. Pius, Principal, 1896. Teachers employed, white, 2; colored, 4; present estimated value of property, \$20,000.00; encumbrance, \$10,000.00; floating debts, \$800.00; appropriations by the Society, \$500.00; by Women's Society of Chicago, \$360.00; total appropriations, \$860.00; enrollment, males, 63; females, 61; total, 124; average attendance, 69; preparing to teach, 36; preparing for the ministry, 11; pursuing ministers' course, 20; receiving gratuity, 4; pursuing missionary training course, 40.

Florida Baptist Academy, founded at Jacksonville, Fla., 1892; Prof.

^{*}Report incomplete.

N. W. Collier, Principal, 1896. Teachers employed, white, o; colored, 9; present estimated value of property, \$8000.00; encumbrance, \$500.00; floating debts, \$2000.00; receipts from tuition, \$418.97; from Board, \$1757.99; white churches and individuals, \$1100.14; colored churches and individuals, \$1127.71; old accounts, \$151.75; not included in classified accounts, \$795.25; total receipts, \$5346.81; expenditures, for school supplies, \$97.67; boarding department, \$672.91; improvements and repairs, \$1302.34; students' labor, \$342.96; gratuities, \$55.00; salaries, \$2264.00; sundries not included in classified accounts, \$611.93; total expenditures, \$5346.81; appropriations by the Society, \$500.00; by Women's Society of Chicago, \$120.00; by the Trustees, \$1644.00; total appropriations, \$2264.00; enrollment, males, 67; females, 118; total, 185; average attendance, day students, 77; boarders, 35; general average, 112; preparing for college, 7; receiving systematic instruction in industrial work, 33; preparing to teach, 37; preparing for the ministry, 5; receiving gratuity, 14; conversions, 3; average cost per pupil for instruction only \$22.50; for school supplies only, \$0.88; for board, including all necessary labor in preparing it for use, \$31.88; for all expenses incurred in conducting the school, except special improvements, \$35.70.

Florida Institute, founded at Live Oak, Fla., 1876; incorporated 1876; Rev. G. P. McKinney, Principal, 1892. Teachers employed, white, 0; colored, 7; present estimated value of property, \$7000.00; receipts from tuition, \$516.80; from Board, \$1387.54; white churches and individuals, \$148.75; colored churches and individuals, \$1974.75; old accounts, \$269.44; not included in classified accounts, \$168.50; total receipts, \$4493.65; expenditures, for school supplies, \$86.87; boarding department, \$1207.52; improvements and repairs, \$173.08; students' labor, \$188.75; gratuities, \$348.65; salaries, \$2459.07; sundries not included in classified accounts, \$501.71; total expenditures, \$4965.65; appropriations by the Society, \$500.00; by the Trustees, \$1959.07; total appropriations, \$2459.07; enrollment, males, 53; females, 78; total, 131; average attendance, day students, 60; boarders, 27; general average, 87; pursuing college course, 8; receiving systematic instruction in industrial work, 87; preparing to teach, 30; preparing for the ministry, 3; receiving gratuity, 29; conversions, II; average cost per pupil for instruction only, \$24.20; for school supplies only, \$0.99; for board, including all necessary labor in preparing it for use, \$44.72; for all expenses incurred in conducting the school except special improvements, \$51.00.

*Coleman Academy, founded at Gibsland, La.; incorporated, 1887; Prof. O. L. Coleman, Principal, 1890. Teachers employed, colored, 4; present estimated value of property, \$10,000.00; floating debts, \$83.73; appropriations by the Society, \$500.00; by Woman's Society of Boston, \$500.00;

^{*}Report incomplete.

total appropriations, \$1000.00; enrollment, males, 86; females, 88; total, 174; average attendance, day students, 43; boarders, 34; general average, 77; preparing for college, 26; pursuing college course, 26; preparing to teach, 90; preparing for the ministry, 11; conversions, 15; average cost per pupil for instruction only, \$1.00; for school supplies only, \$0.54; for board, including all necessary labor in preparing it for use, \$2.26; for all expenses incurred in conducting the school except special improvements, \$1.74.

*Hearne Academy, founded at Hearne, Tex., Prof. J. H. Anderson, Principal, 1896. Teachers employed, white, 0; colored, 5; present estimated value of property, \$6000.00; appropriations by the Society, \$500.00; enrollment, males, 25; females, 50; total, 75; average attendance, day students, 17; boarders, 31; general average, 48; preparing for college, 10; pursuing college course, 10; receiving systematic instruction in industrial work, 53; preparing to teach, 30; preparing for the ministry, 10; receiving gratuity, 11; pursuing missionary training course, 5; conversions, 5.

*Houston Academy, founded at Houston, Tex., 1893; incorporated 1893; Miss Mamie C. Jones, Principal, 1898. Teachers employed, white, 0; colored, 3; present estimated value of property, \$5000.00; floating debts, \$58.00; appropriation by the Society, \$500.00; enrollment, males, 19; females, 43; total, 62; average attendance, day students, 19; boarders, 10; general average, 29; preparing to teach, 18; receiving gratuity, 5; conversions, 2.

Jeruel Academy, founded at Athens, Ga.; Rev. J. H. Brown, Principal, Teachers employed, white, 1; colored, 4; present estimated value 1893. of property, \$8000.00; floating debts, \$400.00; from tuition, \$415.10; Board, \$794.73; white churches and individuals, \$32.25; colored churches and individuals, \$547.74; old accounts, \$79.70; not included in classified accounts, \$1.25; total receipts, \$1870.77; expenditures, for school supplies, \$77.30; boarding department, \$570.52; improvements repairs, \$1089.00; sundries not included \$537.64; salaries, classified accounts, \$95.88; total expenditures, \$2370.34; appropriations by the Society, \$500.00; by the Trustees, \$589.00; total appropriations, \$1089.00; enrollment, males, 81; females, 100; total, 181; average attendance, day students, 52; boarders, 37; general average, 89; preparing to teach, 81; preparing for the ministry, 8; receiving gratuity, 6; pursuing nurse training course, 10; conversions, 19; average cost per pupil for instruction only, \$12.10; for school supplies only, \$0.85; for board, including all necessary labor in preparing it for use, \$1.45; for all expenses incurred in conducting the school except special improvements, \$15.19.

Mather School, founded at Beaufort, S. C., 1869; Mrs. R. C. Mather, Principal, 1869. Teachers employed, white, 4; colored, 1; present estimated

^{*}Report incomplete.

value of property, \$4500.00; appropriation by Woman's Society of Boston, \$700.00; enrollment, males, 43; females, 64; total, 107; average attendance, day students, 36; boarders, 24; general average, 60; receiving systematic instruction in industrial work, 35; preparing to teach, 8; pursuing missionary training course, 7; conversions, 8.

Spiller Academy, located at Hampton, Va.; was founded by Rev. R. Spiller, and in 1897 became affiliated with the Virginia Union University; Rev. George E. Read, Principal, 1898. Teachers employed, white, o; colored, 5; present estimated value of property, \$6950.00; encumbrance, \$1000.00; floating debts, \$500.00; receipts from tuition, \$198.50; from Board \$825.99; white churches and individuals, \$41.00; colored churches accounts, individuals, \$442.46; old \$37.50; in classified accounts, \$175.00; total receipts, \$1720.45; ditures, for school supplies, \$235.32; boarding department, \$558.55; improvements and repairs, \$350.54; students' labor, \$241.00; gratuities, \$5.00; salaries, \$800.00; sundries not included in classified accounts, \$112.34; total expenditures, \$2302.75; appropriations by the Society, \$500.00; by the Trustees, \$300.00; total appropriations, \$800.00; enrollment, males, 38; females, 58; total, 96; average attendance, day students, 42; boarders, 22; general average, 64; preparing for college, 35; preparing to teach, 18; preparing for the ministry, 6; pursuing ministers' course, 6; receiving gratuity, I; average cost per pupil for instruction only, \$18.00; for school supplies only, \$2.35; for board, including all necessary labor in preparing it for use, \$5.58; for all expenses incurred in conducting the school except special improvements, \$23.22.

Walker Institute, founded at Augusta, Ga.; incorporated 1885; Prof. N. W. Curtright, Principal, 1892. Teachers employed, white, 0; colored, 4; present estimated value of property, \$4800.00; encumbrance, \$1260.00; receipts from tuition, \$376.85; white churches and individuals, \$44.70; colored churches and individuals, \$656.64; not included in classified accounts, \$96.80; total receipts, \$1174.99; expenditures, for school supplies, \$88.20; improvements and repairs, \$54.99; gratuities, \$84.75; salaries, \$1323.24; sundries not included in classified accounts, \$285.81; total expenditures, \$1836.99; appropriations by the Society, \$500.00; by the Trustees, \$823.24; total appropriations, \$1323.24; enrollment, males, 24; females, 71; total, 95; average attendance, day students, 57; preparing for college, 24; preparing to teach, 57; preparing for the ministry, 6; converted, 3; average cost per pupil for instruction only, \$23.21; for school supplies only, \$1.55; for all expenses incurred in conducting the school except special improvements, \$19.70.

Waters' Normal Institute, founded at Winton, N. C.; incorporated 1887; Rev. C. S. Brown, Principal, 1890. Teachers employed, white, 0; colored, 5; present estimated value of property, \$12,000.00; encumbrance,

\$1460.00; receipts from tuition, \$200.75; from Board, \$974.49; white churches and individuals, \$35.00; colored churches and individuals, \$247.10; old accounts, \$96.82; total receipts, \$1554.18; expenditures, for school supplies, \$33.05; boarding department, \$724.34; improvements and repairs, \$52.12; salaries, \$1350.00; sundries not included in classified accounts, \$543.36; total expenditures, \$2702.87; appropriations by the Society, \$700.00; by Woman's Society of Boston, \$400.00; by the Trustees, \$250.00; total appropriations, \$1350.00; enrollment, males, 81; females, 130; total, 211; average attendance, day students, 78; boarders, 42; general average, 120; preparing to teach, 43; preparing for the ministry, 3; converted, 13; average cost per pupil for instruction only, \$6.00; for school supplies only, \$0.16; for board, including all necessary labor in preparing it for use, \$17.46; for all expenses incurred in conducting the school except special improvements, \$23.88.

Western College, founded at Macon, Mo., 1891; incorporated 1894; Rev. E. L. Scruggs, Principal, 1892. Teachers employed, white, o; colored, 4; present estimated value of property, \$15,875.00; receipts from tuition, \$437.50; from Board, \$1572.23; white churches and individuals, \$384.30; colored churches and individuals, \$1014.92; old accounts, \$20.00; sources not included in classified accounts, \$10.50; total receipts, \$3,439.45; expenditures, for school supplies, \$215.66; boarding department, \$1148.61; improvements and repairs, \$15,26; salaries, \$1832.51; sundries not included in classified accounts, \$2779.79; total expenditures, \$5991.83; appropriations by the Society, \$500.00; by the trustees, \$1332.51; total appropriations, \$1832.51; enrollment, males, 73; females, 68; total, 141; average attendance, day students, 46; boarders, 41; general average, 87; preparing for college, 4; pursuing college course, 3; preparing to teach, 44; preparing for the ministry, 13; pursuing ministers' course, 2; converted, 18; average cost per pupil for instruction only \$20.82; for school supplies only, \$2.45; for board, including all necessary labor in preparing it for use, \$27.77; for all expenses incurred in conducting the school except special improvements, \$62.18.

HIGHER AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS FOR INDIANS.

Indian University, founded at Tahlequah, 1879; incorporated 1881; transferred to Muscogee, 1885; Rev. J. H. Scott, President, 1897 (Bacone, P. O., Ind. Ter.). Teachers employed, white, 10; present estimated value of property, \$30,000.00; floating debts, \$2000.00; endowment fund, \$1626.02; receipts from tuition, \$612.62; from Board, \$3014.33; churches and individuals, \$384.80; old accounts, \$560.20; not included in classified accounts, \$431.63; total receipts, \$4571.95; expenditures, for school supplies, \$415.37; boarding department, \$3105.44; improvements and repairs, \$927.99; gratuities, \$110.00; salaries, \$4830.00; sundries not

included in classified accounts, \$401.69; total expenditures, \$9388.80; appropriations by the Society, \$3750.00; by Woman's Society of Boston, \$400.00; by Woman's Society of Chicago, \$680.00; total appropriations, \$4830.00; enrollment, males, 51; females, 40; total, 91; average attendance, day students, 11; boarders, 37; general average, 48; preparing for college, 27; pursuing college course, 10; preparing to teach, 4; preparing for the ministry, 4; receiving gratuity, 3.

Atoka Academy, founded at Atoka, I. T., 1888; not incorporated; Prof. Teachers employed, white, 10; present E. H. Rishel, Principal, 1891. estimated value of property, \$5000.00; balance in hand from previous year, \$1556.03; receipts from tuition, \$1643.00; from Board, \$5206.00; churches and individuals, \$57.92; old accounts, \$80.80; not included in classified accounts, \$998.86; total receipts, \$9542.61; expenditures, for school supplies, \$90.75; boarding department, \$4962.14; improvements and repairs, \$445.17; gratuities, \$99.80; salaries, \$3146.53; sundries not included in classified accounts, \$966.86; total expenditures, \$9711.25; appropriations by the Society, \$1025.00; by Woman's Society of Boston, \$800.00; by Women's Society of Chicago, \$200.00; by the Trustees, \$1096.53; total appropriations, \$3146.53; enrollment, males, 83; females, 110; total, 193; average attendance, day students, 57; boarders, 49; general average, 106; receiving systematic instruction in industrial work, 63; average cost per pupil for instruction only, \$19.42; for school supplies only, \$0.84; for board, including all necessary labor in preparing it for use, \$63.42; for all expenses incurred in conducting the school, except special improvements, \$36.53.

Cherokee Academy, founded at Tahlequah, I. T., 1886; not incorporated; Prof. J. C. Park, Principal, 1897. Teachers employed, white, 4; present estimated value of property, \$5000.00; receipts from tuition, \$334.03; from Board, \$474.79; churches and individuals, \$63.53; old accounts, \$8.00; sundries not included in classified accounts, \$260.55; total receipts, \$1140.90; expenditures, for school supplies, \$239.45; boarding department, \$506.04; improvements and repairs, \$137.35; salaries, \$1533.28; sundries not included in classified accounts, \$245.51; total expenditures, \$2661.63; appropriations by the Society, \$1400.00; by the Trustees, \$133.28; total, 33; average attendance, day students, 10; boarders, 29; preparing for 126; average attendance, day students, 60; boarders, 5; general average, 65; preparing for college, 2; receiving systematic instruction in industrial work, 14; preparing to teach, 3; receiving gratuity, 3; conversions, 3.

Wichita Mission School, founded at Anadarko, Okla, Ter.; Rev. D. Noble Crane, Principal, 1894. Teachers employed, white, 6; appropriations by the Society, \$1600.00; enrollment, males, 16; females, 17; total, 33; average attendance, day students, 10; boarders, 29; preparing for college, 2; receiving systematic instruction in industrial work, 33; con-

versions, 4; average cost per pupil for instruction only, \$55.34; for school supplies only, \$3.03; for all expenses incurred in conducting the school except special improvements, \$58.37.

CHINESE MISSION SCHOOLS.

Appropriations by the Society in California: San Francisco, \$741.66; Oakland, \$550. In Washington: Spokane, \$300. By the Woman's Society of Boston in California: Fresno, \$500; Sacramento, \$400; Butte City, Mont., \$300.

SCHOOLS IN UTAH.

Appropriations by the Woman's Society of Boston: Provo, \$702.

SCHOOLS IN MEXICO.

Appropriations by the Woman's Society of Boston: International Monterey, \$440; Montemorelos, \$165.

SCHOOL IN NEW MEXICO.

Appropriations by the Society, \$300; by the Woman's Society of Boston, Velarde, \$600.

SUMMARY OF RESULTS FOR THE SCHOOL YEAR. 1898, 1899.

- 1. The enrollment of students for colored people was, males, 1969; females, 2436; total, 4505; the average number of boarders was, 1380; day pupils, 1568; general average, 2948. Of the number enrolled, 372 were studying for the ministry, 1517 preparing to teach, 79 in the missionary training course, 43 in the nurse training course, and 1434 received systematic instruction in some line of industrial work. The enrollment in schools for Indians was 225 males, 218 females; total 443. Of this number 4 were studying for the ministry and 7 preparing to teach. The total enrollment in all the schools, both colored and Indian, was 4948, and the total number of conversions during the year was 190.
- 2. There were employed in all of the 26 colored schools receiving help from the American Baptist Home Mission Society 251 teachers; 127 white, 124 colored; 98 of whom were males and 153 females. Of the male teachers 33 were white and 65 colored; of the female teachers, 91 were white and 62 colored.
 - 3. The expenditure for the salary of teachers for the school year 1898-9

was as follows: The American Baptist Home Mission Society contributed for Negro schools \$57,273.33; Indian schools, \$7775.00; Chinese and Mexican schools, \$1891.66; the Woman's American Baptist Home Mission Society of New England, Negro schools, \$12,100.00; Indian schools, \$1200.00; Chinese, Mormon and Mexican schools, \$3107.00; the Woman's Baptist Home Mission Society of Chicago, Negro schools, \$3695.00; Indian schools, \$880.00; the Woman's Baptist Home Mission Society of Michigan, Negro schools, \$450.00; Trustees and special friends of the 10 Negro schools managed by the American Baptist Home Mission Society (including Hartshorn Memorial College), \$10,483.11; the John F. Slater Fund, \$8500.00; the 16 schools controlled by Negro trustees, \$11,643.14; and Trustees of Indian schools, \$1229.81; making a total expenditure for teachers' salaries of \$120,228.05. Of this amount \$104,144.58 were paid to teachers in colored schools, \$11,084.81 to teachers in Indian schools, and \$4998.66 to teachers in schools for Chinese, Mormons and Mexicans.

4. The receipts from the colored people themselves for 1898-99 were as follows: From tuition fees, \$18,346.87; from charge for board, \$65,-233.46; from old accounts, \$4470.02; from sources not designated in reports from schools, \$23,112.62; from churches and individuals, \$10.634.04, making a total of \$121,797.01. Of this amount, \$11,643.14 has been paid, as stated above in paragraph 3, on teachers' salaries, and the balance, \$110,-153.87, has been expended for other current expenses, including board, school supplies, etc., by the President or Principal of each of the 26 schools, under the direction of the authorities of the institutions.

5. The American Baptist Home Mission Society contributed for the support of the colored schools in 1898-99, in addition to the \$57,273.33 paid on the salaries of teachers given above in paragraph 3, the sum of \$25,-456.05, which was expended for buildings and other purposes, making the total contribution by the Society, \$82,729.38; this amount, and the \$46,-871.25 contributed by the other outside sources named in paragraph 3, added to the \$121,797.01 contributed by the colored people, as given in paragraph 4, make a grand total of \$251,397.64, or over a quarter of a million dollars expended in the education of the colored people in the schools helped by the Society during the school year 1898-99.

6. There are now 26 schools for colored people helped by the American Baptist Home Mission Society, 16 of which are under the entire control and management of Negro Boards of Trustees. In the other 10 the salaries of all of the teachers, amounting to \$79,831.44, are paid through the American Baptist Home Mission Society by the parties named above in paragraph 3. Of these 10 schools, Jackson College and Wayland Seminary have at present no Board of Trustees, and hence are managed from the office in New York. Each of the other 8 schools has a Board of Trustees composed of white and colored members, which is charged with the direct management of the institution, subject to approval by the Execu-

tive Board of the Society. There are in all of these boards 59 white and 23 colored members. The Society in 1898-99 contributed to these 10 schools for teachers' salaries, \$48,223.33, and for building and other purposes, \$24,-083.97, making a total of \$72,307.30. The colored people, in addition to paying the charge made in these 10 institutions for instruction, board, etc., have contributed for their support as follows: Churches and individuals, \$1659.82; surplus from the schools, \$3457.19; making a total of

\$5117.01, or an average per school of \$511.70.

7. The 16 schools under the entire control and management of Negro Boards of Trustees consist of 3 holding college charters and 13 secondary or academic schools. The aggregate salary of all the teachers in these 16 schools in 1898-99 was \$24,313.14, of which the American Baptist Home Mission Society paid \$9050.00. The expenditure for board, school supplies and all other current expenses was \$17,090.23, making a total expenditure for 1898-99 of \$41,403.37. This amount provides but very meagerly for the support of the schools. Each of these schools is subject to visitation by the Superintendent of Education and is required to make the same financial and other reports to the office in New York as the schools under the more immediate control of the Home Mission Society.

CONCLUSION.

'This report is being prepared just after the conclusion of the sessions of the Ecumenical Conference in behalf of Foreign Missions, which were held in this city during ten days closing with May 1st. It is perhaps not too much to say that the Conference as a whole was one of the most significant religious events of the present century, and was a fitting conclusion for a period that has been characterized as the Century of Missions. It was remarkable alike for the number and character of the delegates in attendance, for the vast throngs of people that crowded its various meetings, for the high order of the addresses delivered, for the character of the men-including the President of the United States, an ex-President, the Governor of the State, the President of the Chamber of Commerce, and other distinguished laymen-who by their presence and their interest added weight to the deliberations of the Conference, and it was distinguished also by the sustained interest of the multitudes, and of the degree of religious enthusiasm in behalf of missions manifested throughout the series of meetings. We rejoice to believe that the influence of the Conference will be almost wholly good and very lasting; and we look to see an increase of interest throughout the country in behalf of missions, and a very marked addition to missionary funds.

While the attention of the Conference was directed chiefly to the cause of Foreign Missions, there was everywhere a recognition of the unity of the cause, and frequent references to the importance and urgency of Home Missions. There was a recognition, too, that the United States has come to be not only a world-power, but that it is destined to exert a profound influence, especially upon the nations of the East not only upon political and commercial lines, but in religious affairs as well.

No thoughtful man can escape the conviction that if the United States is to meet the religious obligations which God seems to have laid upon it, and is to be a mighty factor during the next century in modifying the religious convictions of the peoples of the Orient, there must be no slackening of interest in the cause of Home Missions. "The stream cannot rise higher than its source." Unless the vast and rapidly increasing population of the United States is to become largely, through Home Mission effort, more and more thoroughly Protestant and evangelical, it will be impossible for the churches here to accomplish all that the opportunities of the age make possible.

We may be allowed also to lay especial stress in this concluding word upon the fact that the vast tide of foreign immigration which during the last fifty years has brought to our shores no less than twenty millions of people, shows no signs of slackening. Whatever, therefore, may be our interest, and it ought to be intense, in the evangelization of foreigners in their own lands, our interest should be far greater in the evangelization of the foreigners who are not only at our gates but within our homes, and who by their presence are slowly but surely modifying our national life. We are sanguine in the belief that we are now entering upon the greatest of centuries, and that we shall see such a movement of evangelization in behalf of people at home and abroad

as has never been witnessed in the history of the church. Our prayer and hope is that the American Baptist Home Mission Society, which has been so signally honored by the Master in its sixty-eight years of history, may be used in the coming century as one of the great factors in hastening the complete establishment of the Kingdom of Him whose right it is to reign.

ALVAH S. HOBART, Chairman. Thos. J. Morgan, Cor. Secretary.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

FOR THE YEAR ENDING MARCH 31ST, 1900.

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS FOR GENERAL WORK.

RECEIPTS.			
contributions for General Purposes		\$216,340 02 13,152 51	
Total of General Contributions, not including Donations for Schools			\$229,492 53
DONATIONS FOR SCHOOLS.			
Wayland Seminary, D. C.— Contributions. Surplus Account	\$100 00 230 74		
		\$330 74	
Richmond Theological Seminary, Va.— Contributions Specially Designated	48 86 312 50		
	3 3-	361 36	
Hartshorn Memorial College, Va.— Contributions		2,11 50	
Shaw University, N. C.— Contributions, Specially Designated		100 50	
Benedict College, S. C.— Contributions, Specially Designated		50 00	
Spelman Seminary, Ga.— Contributions	\$7,027 50 6,023 00		
Atlanta Baptist College, Ga.— Contributions, Specia'ly Designated		30 00	
Roger Williams University, Tenn.— Contributions Surplus Account	\$100 00 215 08		
Jackson College, Miss.— Contributions.	\$400 00		
Surplus Account	500 00	900 00	
Bishop College, Tex.— Surplus Account		548 46	5
Amount forward		\$17,799 14	\$229,492

Amount brought forward	\$17,799 14	\$229,492 53
DONATIONS FOR SCHOOLS.—Continued.		
ndian University, Ind. Ter.— \$400 Contributions Specially Designated 237		
Florida Baptist Academy, Fla.— Contributions, Specially Designated	340 00	,
State University, Ky.— Contributions.	88 92	
Coleman Academy, La.— Contributions.	512 47	
Wichita Academy, O. T.— Contributions	1,076 05	
Cherokee Academy, Ind. Ter.— Contributions, Specially Designated	19 00	
Atoka Academy, Ind. Ter.— Contributions	800 00	
Waters' Normal Institute, N. C.— Contributions	500 00	
Mather School, S. C.— Contributions	1,100 00	
Alabama Baptist Colored University, Ala.— Contributions, Specially Designated	30 00	
Arkansas Baptist College, Ark — Contributions	300 00	
Chinese School, Fresno, Cal.— Contributions	500 00	
Chinese School, Sacramento, Cal.— Contributions	400 00	
Velarde, New Mex., School.— Contributions	600 00	
Chinese School, Butte, Mont.— Contributions	300 00	
Amount forward	\$25,003 28	\$229,492 5

Amount brought forward		\$25,003 28	\$229,492 53
DONATIONS FOR SCHOOLS.—Continued,			
Schools in Mexico.— Contributions for International School		437 89 165 00	
Schools in Puerto Rico.— Contributions		3 00 00	
Provo, Utah, School— Contributions		702 00	
Virginia Union University, Va.— Contributions for Building Specially Designated	\$3,150 77 3,900 00	6,150 77	To Dollar
Total Receipts for Schools Legacies for General Purposes	\$31,954 70 1,626 75		\$32,758 94
From Annuity Funds, released by the death of annuitants		\$33,581 45 13,600 00	47,181 43
" Emergency Fund			36,126 6
MISCELLANEOUS. From Sale and Rent of Real Estate Income from Permanent Trust Fund " Isaac Davis Fund " Annuity Fund " " Interest and Dividends " " Home Mission Monthly		815 00 18,066 67 404 00 20,230 02 605 51	
" Jubilee Volume		3,140 04	
Total Amount of Receipts		5,890 29	\$388,824 53
Debt of the Society, April 1st, 1900		32,200 90	
			\$426,915 72

DISBURSEMENTS OF GENERAL FUND.

FOR MISSION WORK:			
English. Scandinavian. German. French Colored Indian Chinese Mexican Bohemian Cuban Portuguese Puerto Rican Finn Japanese Polish Italian Jews		\$106,969 98 26,758 42 14,815 39 6,136 36 7,878 28 5,172 26 4,398 78 8,856 79 338 92 4,753 13 356 05 6,679 01 116 07 540 08 702 50 3,392 94 916 67	490. 6
			\$198,781 63
FOR EDUCATIONAL WORK.			
irginia Union University, Va. Salary of George Rice Hovey, Dean " "Teachers. Specially Designated for Students Expenses	\$1,500 00 4,552 94 60 00 163 15	\$ 6,276 09	
Salary and Expenses of Geo. F. Genung, Dean of the Theological Seminary " of Teachers Specially Designated for Students Expenses	\$1,360 50 3,061 30 425 36 278 36	5,125 52	
Construction Account		31,673 76 706 44	
Iartshorn, Memorial College, Va.— Salary of Lyman. B. Tefft, President " "Teachers Specially Designated for Students	\$1,200 00 2,225 00 5 00	3,430 00	
haw University, N. C.— Salary of Charles F. Meserve, President " Teachers. Specially Designated for Students Expenses.	\$2,000 00 5,712 50 141 06 397 13	8,250 69	
Senedict College, S. C.— Salary and Expenses of A. C. Osborn, President of Teachers Specially Designated for Students Expenses	\$1,584 18 4,469 ∞ 250 ∞ 87 50		
Atlanta Baptist College, Ga.— Salary of Geo. Sale, President " "Teachers Specially Designated for Students Expenses.	\$1,500 00 4,150 36 133 46 2,710 90		
Amount forward	-1/10 90	8,494 72	\$198,781

Amount brought forward		\$70,347 90	\$198,781 6
FOR EDUCATIONAL WORK.—Continued.	in valv		
pelman Seminary, Ga.— Salary of Harriet E. Giles, President	\$800 00		
" "L. H. Upton, Dean	600 00		
" " Teachers	5,820 00		
" Teachers	101 77		
Expenses	571 00		
Property Account, Purchase of Land, etc	7,239 47	\$15,132 24	
31311 - 11-1 - T-			
oger Williams University, Tenn.— Salary and Expenses of P. B. Guernsey, President of A. T. Sowerby, Ex-President "Teachers	\$758 30		
" of A. T. Sowerby, Ex-President	750 00		
" Teachers	6,067 50	Section 1	
Expenses	12 00	0 0	
		7,587 80	
ackson College, Miss.—	\$1,500 00		
Salary of Luther G. Barrett, President	3,462 31		
Expenses	173 ∞		
		5,135 31	
ishop College, Tex.— Salary of Albert Loughridge, President	d. 100 00		
Salary of Albert Loughridge, President	\$1,500 00		
" "Teachers	282 25		
Expenses		7,602 74	
ndian University, I. T			
ndian University, I. T.— Salary of J. H. Scott, President	\$1,150 04		
" Teachers	2,972 09 35 00		
Specially Designated for Students	1,456 88		
Expenses	538 89		
James, and Expenses of the J. Essential		6,152 90	
lorida Institute, Fla.— Salary of G. P. McKinney, Principal	\$166 67		
Salary of G. P. McKinney, Principal	333 33		
" "Teachers	333 33	500 00	
lorida Baptist Academy, Fla.—			
Salary of N. W. Collier, Principal	\$300 00		Deltas
" Teachers	200 00 I 00		
Specially Designated for Students	6 00		
Expenses Property Account	840 00		
and the second s	edecore:	1,347 00	
labama Baptist Colored University, Ala.—	#270 00		
Salary of C. S. Dinkins, Principal	\$379 98		
" Teachers	30 00	APPENDED TO	
Specially Designated for Students		1,019 98	
tate University, Ky.— Salary of C. L. Purce, Principal	\$344 46	4 15 16 1	
Salary of C. L. Purce, Principal	655 54		
Teachers		1,000 00	
Vaters' Normal Institute, N. C.—			
Salary of C. S. Brown, Principal	\$600 00	Charles Con	
"Teachers	500 00	1,100 00	
			\$198,781

		\$116,925 87	\$198,781 63
Amount brought forward		4110,9-5 -/	***************************************
FOR EDUCATIONAL WORK.—Continued.			
Mather School, S. C.—	4000 00		
Salary of Mrs. R. C. Mather, Principal	\$250 00 805 00		
		1,055 00	
Bible and Normal Institute, Tenn.— Salary of Joshua Levister, Principal	\$375 00		
Salary of N. H. Pius	125 00	.500 00	
		.500 00	
Coleman Academy, La.— Salary of O. L. Coleman, Principal	\$400 00		
" Teachers	606 22	1,006 22	
Houston Academy, Tex.— Salary of W. F. Bledsoe, Principal	\$234 36		
" "Teachers	162 56		
" and Expenses of A. R. Griggs	131 38	528 30	
Hearne Academy, Tex.—			
Hearne Academy, Tex.— Salary of John F. Anderson, Principal "Teachers" "Teachers"	\$250 00		
and Expenses of A. R. Griggs	250 ∞ 131 38		
		631 38	
eruel Academy, Ga.—			
eruel Academy, Ga.— Salary of J. H. Brown, Principal " "Teachers	\$300 00 183 34		
		483 34	
Walker Baptist Academy, Ga.— Salary of N. W. Curtright, Principal			
" "Teachers	\$160 00 340 00		
	34-5-	500 00	
Western College, Macon, Mo.—			
Salary of E. L. Scruggs, Principal " Teachers	\$180 00 320 00		
	320 00	500 00	
Cherokee Academy, Ind. Ter.—			
Salary of J. C. Park, Principal "Teachers Specially Designated for Students	\$800 00		
Specially Designated for Students	63 8 85		
Expenses	207 50		
		1,665 35	
Atoka Academy, Ind. Ter.— Salary of E. H. Rishel, Principal. "Teachers. Specially Designed for Sandard	#0		(A) (B) (B)
" "Teachers	\$825 00 911 12		
Specially Designated for Students	5 00	1,741 12	
Wickita Misson O. T.		1,741 12	
Wichita Mission, O. T.— Salary of D. Noble Crane, Principal	\$600 oc		
" Teachers	435 88		
Dosguated for Stadents	13 65	1,049 53	
Amount forward			\$108.781
		Jane 0, 500 11	3100,701

Amount brought forward		46-06	
Allouin Sough to Walant	in the lines	\$120,580 11	\$198,781 6
FOR EDUCATIONAL WORK.—Continued.			
mericus Institute, Ga.—			
Salary of M. W. Reddick, Principal	\$140 60	Maria de	
Salary of Teachers	284 38	Series Series	
	204 30	424 98	
	NOT WATER	San	
rkansas Baptist College, Ark.—	4000		
Salary of Jos. A. Booker, Principal	\$500 00		
1 edcliers	650 00	The second	
	2000	1,150 00	
Chinese Schools, California.—	200	AND THE RESERVE	
Salary of Teachers at Fresno	\$500 00		
" San Francisco	933 32		
" " Sacramento	400 00		
" " Oakland	700 00		
		2,533 32	
Chinese School, Spokane, Wash.—			
Salary of Teacher		315 00	
Chinese School, Butte, Mont.—			
Salary of Teacher		300 00	
	1 200	3	
		Name of Street	
Provo School, Utah.—	The second		
Provo School, Utah.— Salary of Teachers		702 00	
Velarde School, New Mexico.—			
Salary of Teachers	\$1,110 00	AY FRANK	
Expenses	90 00		
		1,200 00	
Schools in Mexico.—			
International School, Salary of Teachers	\$365 42		
Expenses	28 86		
Montemorelos School, Salary of Teachers	211 23		
		605 51	
Work in Puerto Rico.—			
Salary and Expenses of Teacher		303 50	
- "1" 4 1 **			
Spiller Academy, Va.— Salary of Teachers		500 00	
Salary of Teachers	A STATE OF	300 00	
	Mary Control		
Work in Tennessee.—			
Salary and Expenses of T. J. Searcy		630 12	
	fire will	-3- 1-	
Work in Mississippi.—			
Salary and Expenses of W. G. Parks		35 55 225 76	
" S. W. Brown		225 76	
Total Disbursements for Schools			\$135,511 8
The state of the s			
			\$334,293 4
Amount forward			

Amount brought forward			\$334,293 48
GENERAL SUPERINTENDENTS.			
Rev. H. L. Morehouse, D.D., Field Sec., Salary	\$4,000 00		
Traveling and Incidental Expenses	281 04		
Traveling and Incidental Expenses. Rev. M. MacVicar, LL D., Supt. Ed'n, Salary	3,000 00		
Traveling and Incidental Expenses	553 23		
lev. N. B. Rairden, Supt. Missions, Salary	2,000 00		
Traveling and Incidental Expenses	000 02		\$10,642 20
DISTRICT SECRETARIES.			
tev. F. T. Hazlewood, D.D., Salary	2,000 00	547-40-5	
Funances of District	933 70		
Lev. Dwight Spencer, D.D., Salary	1,200 00		
Expenses of District	393 52		
ev. E. B. Palmer, D.D., Salary	2,000 00		
Expenses of District	889 94		
ev. E. H. E. Jameson, D.D., Salary Expenses of District	1,700 00		
ev. O. A. Williams, D.D., Salary	763 78 1,800 00		
Expenses of District	553 33		
ev. Judson B. Thomas, Salary	2,000 00		
Expenses of District	1,199 28		
ev. C. A. Wooddy, Salary	1,375 ∞	Maria Maria Maria	
Expenses of District	572 55		
ev. W. E. Powell, Salary	1,200 00		
Expenses of Districtev. S. C. Fulmer, Salary	169 71		
Expenses of District	1,200 00		
ev. D. D. Proper, Salary	630 08	41	
Expenses of District	859 68		
Irs. E. G. Wheeler, Salary	600 00		
Expenses of District	304 16		
Irs. Wm. Scott, Salary	773 34		
Expenses of District	559 37	\$25,077 44	
SECRETARY'S AND TREASURER'S		\$-310// 44	
DEPARTMENTS.			
Rev. T. J. Morgan, LL.D., Cor. Sec., Salary			
Expenses	4,000 00		
Expensesrank R. Hathaway, Treasurer, Salary	404 40 2,604 15		
Expenses	28 54		
ssistant Secretary and Clerks	8,512 50		
PUBLICATION ACCOUNT.		15,549 68	
Home Mission Monthly			
Home Mission Echoes	4,382 31		40.00
	584 75	4,967 06	
EXPENSE ACCOUNT.			
Rent	3,150 00		
Printing and Stationery	2,666 23		
Postage Anniversary Expenses	763 13		
egal Expenses	946 12		
ncidental Expenses	1500		
Annual Report			
nterest	- 8-9 9-		
nsurance			
nternal Revenue			
Exchange	99 59		Name of the last
Audit	400 00	12,347 50	
Less amount poid by Church Tive To		\$57,941 68	
Less amount paid by Church Edifice Funds		6,906 76	51,034

Amount brought forward		\$395,970 69
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Annuities. Endowments Real Estate	\$1,131 24 877 65	\$18,692 66
James M. Whitehead	600 00	2,608 89
Total Disbursements		\$417,272 24
Cash in the Treasury, April 1, 1900, Designated		9,643 48
		\$426,915 72
EMERGENCY FUND.		
Amount reported last year	\$35,000 00 1,126 62	
Transferred to General Fund		36,126 62 36,126 62

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS FOR CHURCH EDIFICE WORK.

CHURCH EDIFICE BENEVOLENT FUND: RECEIPTS.		
	A 6	
Contributions for the Year	\$22,601 50 2,189 00	
Legacies	8,083 32	
Income from Real Estate	1,287 35	
From Annuity Funds, released by the death of donors	3,800 00	
From Annuity Funds, released by the death of donors	37	\$37,961 1
Gifts returned by Churches:		
Glencoe Minn	\$300 00	
Alayandria Minn	200 00	
Steele, N. D	163 47	
Fort Dodge, Iowa	300 00	-6-
		963 4
Total Amount Received		\$38,924 6
Balance, April 1, 1899		9,470 6
		\$48,395 2
CHURCH EDIFICE BENEVOLENT FUND: DISBURSEMENTS.	of the second second	
Gifts to the following Churches:	1000	
Alaska, Skagway. California, Fresno, 1st Church	\$1,000 00	
California, Fresno, 1st Church	1,000 00	
Long Beach, 1st Church	750 00	
Colorado, Centerview	200 00	
" Colorado Springs, Mt. Olivet Church	50 00	
Denver, Calvary Church	50 ∞	
Mancos	250 00	
Montrose	200 00	
Illinois, Chicago, Englewood on the Hill, Church	700 00	
" Galilee, Church	700 00 250 00	
" Golconda, Church	100 00	
Iowa, Carroll, Church	12 51	
" Marble Rock, Church	200 00	
" Grand River, Church	50 00	
" Woodbine, Church	200 00	
Indian Territory, Claremore, Church	200 00	
Paul's Valley, Church		
lamana	150 00	
* " Wagoner, Church	100 00	
Fall River, Church	75 00	
" Garden City, Colored Church		
" Galena		
" Meade, 1st Church	50 00	
* " Winfield. 2d Colored Church	150 00	
Michigan, Hale Church	25 00	
" Bay City	60 70	Plana and
*Minnesota, Aitkin, Swede Church	200 00	
" Bemidji Charak	350 00	
. Indicatason, German Church		19.2
Lakeneid		1
Osage, 1st Church		
Westbrook, Danish and Norwegian Church	100 00	
*Missouri, Kansas City, Kutley Mission	150 00	R. W.
Montana, Bozeman		
New Hampshire, Concord, Swede Church	29 I3 25 00	
Amount forward		
	\$8,527 34	

^{*}Also a Loan from the Loan Fund.

New Jersey, Arlington, Swede Church 100 00			CHURCH EDIFICE BENEVOLENT FUND: DISBURSEMENTS.—Continued.
New Jersey, Arlington, Swede Church 100 00 New York, Brook, yn, ad Swede Church 50 00 " Buffalo, German Church 50 00 *Nebraska, Stratton, 1st Church 250 00 North Dakota, Acton, Church 100 00 " " Bloomfield, German Church 200 00 " " Casselman, 1st German Church 200 00 Ohio, Canton, German Church 200 00 Oklahoma, Chapel for Arapahoe Indians 457 50 *Oregon, Arlington 150 00 " Corvallis. 150 00 " Portland, ad Church 500 00 Utah, Salt Lake City, 1st Church 500 00 Virginia, Lexington, 1st Church 100 00 Washington, Aberdeen 300 00 " Fall City 200 00 " Garfield 300 00 " Spokane, 1st Church 400 00 " Spokane, 1st Church 400 00 " Spokane, 1st Church 303 00 " Spokane, 1st Church 400 00			CHURCH EDIFICE DENEVOLENT FUND: DISBURSEMENTS.—Continued.
New Jersey, Arlington, Swede Church 100 00 New York, Brooksyn, ad Swede Church 50 00 " Buffalo, German Church 50 00 *Nebraska, Stratton, 1st Church 250 00 North Dakota, Acton, Church 100 00 " " Bloomfield, German Church 200 00 " " Casselman, 1st German Church 200 00 Ohio, Canton, German Church 300 00 Oklahoma, Chapel for Arapahoe Indians 457 50 *Oregon, Arlington 150 00 " Corvallis 100 00 " Portland, ad Church 500 00 Utah, Salt Lake City, 1st Church 500 00 Virginia, Lexington, 1st Church 100 00 Washington, Aberdeen 300 00 " Fall City 200 00 " Garfield 300 00 " Spokane, 1st Church 400 00 " Spokane, 1st Church 303 00 " Spokane, 1st Church 303 00 " Spokane, 1st Church 400 00		40	Amount brought forward
New York, Brooksyn, ad Swede Church 50 ∞ " Buffalo, German Church 36 50 Nevada, Reno 250 ∞ North Dakota, Acton, Church 100 ∞ " " Bloomfield, German Church 200 ∞ Ohio, Canton, German Church 200 ∞ Oklahoma, Chapel for Arapahoe Indians 457 50 *Oregon, Arlington 150 ∞ " Corvallis 150 ∞ " Portland, ad Church 500 ∞ Utah, Salt Lake City, 1st Church 100 ∞ Washington, Aberdeen 300 ∞ " Fall City 200 ∞ " Spokane, 1st Church 300 ∞ " Spokane, 1st Church 400 ∞ <th></th> <th>\$0,527 34</th> <th></th>		\$0,527 34	
New York, Brook, yn, ad Swede Church. 50 ∞ " Buffalo, German Church. 50 ∞ *Nebraska, Stratton, 1st Church. 250 ∞ North Dakota, Acton, Church. 10 ∞ " " Bloomfield, German Church. 200 ∞ " " Casselman, 1st German Church. 200 ∞ Ohio, Canton, German Church. 300 ∞ Oklahoma, Chapel for Arapahoe Indians. 457 50 *Oregon, Arlington. 150 ∞ " Corvallis. 150 ∞ " Portland, ad Church. 500 ∞ Utah, Salt Lake City, 1st Church. 100 ∞ Washington, Aberdeen. 300 ∞ " Fall City 200 ∞ " Garfield. 300 ∞ " Spokane, 1st Church. 400 ∞ " Spok		****	New Jersey, Arlington, Swede Church
" Buffalo, German Church. 86 50 Nevada, Reno. 250 ∞ North Dakota, Acton, Church. 100 ∞ 10			New York, Brooklyn, 2d Swede Church
*Nevada, Stratton, 1st Church		2	" Buffalo, German Church
Nevada, Reno 250 ∞ North Dakota, Acton, Church. 100 ∞ " "Bloomfield, German Church. 200 ∞ " "Casselman, 1st German Church. 200 ∞ Ohio, Canton, German Church. 300 ∞ Oklahoma, Chapel for Arapahoe Indians. 457 50 *Oregon, Arlington. 150 ∞ "Corvallis. 100 ∞ "Portland, ad Church. 500 ∞ Utah, Salt Lake City, 1st Church. 100 ∞ Washington, Aberdeen. 300 ∞ "Fall City 200 ∞ "Oakesdale 300 ∞ "Oakesdale 300 ∞ "Osympia. 200 ∞ "Spokane, 1st Church 400 ∞ "Bangor. 100 ∞ "Bangor. 100 ∞ "Garfield 100 ∞ "Tomah 200 ∞ "Waupaca 275 ∞ Cuba, Santiago 11,490 ∞ "Waupaca Santiago 11,490 ∞ Puerto Rico, Rio Piedras, Purchase of land for a church building. 1,212 12 "Xpenses.— Chapel Day \$443 78 Admini			*Nebraska, Stratton, 1st Church
North Dakota, Acton, Church			Nevada, Reno
" Bloomfield, German Church. 200 ∞ Casselman, rst German Church. 200 ∞ Colabora, Chapel for Arapahoe Indians 457 50 150 ∞ Covallis. 150 ∞			North Dakota, Acton, Church
# Casselman, 1st German Church. 200 ∞ Ohio, Canton, German Church 300 ∞ Oklahoma, Chapel for Arapahoe Indians 457 50 % Oregon, Arlington 150 ∞		200 00	" Bloomfield, German Church
Oklahoma, Chapel for Arapahoe Indians 457 50 *Oregon, Arlington 150 00 "Corvallis 100 00 "Portland, ad Church 500 00 Utah, Salt Lake City, 1st Church 100 00 Virginia, Lexington, 1st Church 100 00 Washington, Aberdeen 300 00 "Fall City 200 00 "Oakesdale 300 00 "Olympia 200 00 "Spokane, 1st Church 3,385 55 Wisconsin, Baidwin, Danish and Norwegian Church 400 00 "Bangor 100 00 "Garfield 100 00 "Tomah 200 00 "Waupaca 275 00 Cuba, Santiago 11,490 04 "Waxico Nuevo Laredo 11,200 00 Puerto Rico, Rio Piedras, Purchase of land for a church building. 1,212 12 Total Amount of Gifts. \$33			" Casselman, 1st German Church
Oklahoma, Chapel for Arapahoe Indians 457 50 *Oregon, Arlington 150 00 " Corvallis			Ohio Canton German Church
**Oregon, Arlington.			Oklahoma, Chapel for Arapahoe Indians
" Corvallis. 100 ∞ " Portland, 3d Church. 500 ∞ Utah, Salt Lake City, 1st Church. 500 ∞ Virginia, Lexington, 1st Church. 100 ∞ Washington, Aberdeen. 200 ∞ " Fall City. 200 ∞ " Oakesdale 300 ∞ " Olympia. 200 ∞ * " Spokane, 1st Church. 3,385 55 Wisconsin, Baidwin, Danish and Norwegian Church. 400 ∞ " Bangor. 100 ∞ " Garfield. 100 ∞ " Garfield. 100 ∞ " Tomah 200 ∞ " Waupaca 275 ∞ Cuba, Santiago. 11,490 04 Mexico Nuevo Laredo. Puerto Rico, Rio Piedras, Purchase of land for a church building. 1,212 12 Total Amount of Gifts. 5443 78 Administration. 540 ** Administration. 550 ** September 200 ** \$443 78 Administration. 550 ** \$443 78 ** \$443 78 ** \$443 78 ** \$443 78 ** \$443 78 ** \$443 78 ** \$443 78 ** \$443 78 ** \$443 78 **			*Oregon, Arlington
" Portland, ad Church. 500 00 Utah, Salt Lake City, 1st Church. 100 00 Virginia, Lexington, 1st Church. 100 00 Washington, Aberdeen. 300 00 " Fall City 200 00 " Oakesdale 300 00 " Olympia. 200 00 " Syokane, 1st Church 33,35 55 Wisconsin, Baidwin, Danish and Norwegian Church. 400 00 " Bangor. 100 00 " Garfield 100 00 " Tomah 200 00 " Tomah 200 00 " Waupaca 275 00 Cuba, Santiago 11,490 04 I,200 00 Puerto Rico, Rio Piedras, Purchase of land for a church building. 1,212 12 Total Amount of Gifts. \$33 xpenses.— Chapel Day \$443 78 Administration. \$437 96 \$443 78 \$4,187 96			" Corvallis
Utah, Salt Lake City, 1st Church. 500 ∞ Virginia, Lexington, 1st Church. 100 ∞ Washington, Aberdeen. 300 ∞ "Fall City. 200 ∞ "Oakesdale 300 ∞ "Olympia. 200 ∞ * "Spokane, 1st Church 3,385 55 Wisconsin, Baidwin, Danish and Norwegian Church. 400 ∞ "Bangor. 100 ∞ "Garfield 100 ∞ "Tomah. 200 ∞ "Waupaca 275 ∞ Cuba, Santiago. 11,490 ∘4 Mexico Nuevo Laredo. 275 ∞ Puerto Rico, Rio Piedras, Purchase of land for a church building. 1,212 12 xpenses.— Chapel Day \$443 78 Administration. \$443		The second second second second second	" Portland, 2d Church
Virginia, LexIngton, 1st Church 100 ∞ Washington, Aberdeen 300 ∞ "Fall City 200 ∞ "Oakesdale 300 ∞ "Olympia 200 ∞ * "Spokane, 1st Church 3,385 55 Wisconsin, Baidwin, Danish and Norwegian Church 400 ∞ "Bangor 100 ∞ "Garfield 100 ∞ "Tomah 200 ∞ "Waupaca 275 ∞ Cuba, Santiago 11,490 ∞ Puerto Rico, Rio Piedras, Purchase of land for a church building. 1,200 ∞ Puerto Rico, Rio Piedras, Purchase of land for a church building. 1,212 12 Total Amount of Gifts \$30 ** \$43 78 Administration \$43 78 4,187 96 \$4		-	Utah, Salt Lake City, 1st Church
Washington, Aberdeen 300 ∞ "Fall City 200 ∞ "Oakesdale 300 ∞ "Olympia 200 ∞ * "Spokane, 1st Church 400 ∞ Wisconsin, Baidwin, Danish and Norwegian Church 400 ∞ "Bangor 100 ∞ "Garfield 100 ∞ "Waupaca 275 ∞ Cuba, Santiago 11,490 ∞ Mexico Nuevo Laredo 1,200 ∞ Puerto Rico, Rio Piedras, Purchase of land for a church building. 1,212 12 Total Amount of Gifts \$31 xpenses.— Chapel Day \$ 443 78 Administration \$ 4,187 96			Virginia, Lexington, 1st Church
# Gall City 200 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00			Washington, Aberdeen
" Oakesdåle		200 00	" Fall City
" Spokane, 1st Church. 3,385 55 Wisconsin, Baidwin, Danish and Norwegian Church. 400 ∞ " Bangor. 100 ∞ " Garfield 100 ∞ " Tomah 200 ∞ " Waupaca 275 ∞ Cuba, Santiago 11,400 ∞ Puerto Rico, Rio Piedras, Purchase of land for a church building. 1,212 12 Total Amount of Gifts. \$31 xpenses.— Chapel Day \$443 78 Administration \$4,187 96 \$4		300 00 .	
* "Spokane, 1st Church. 3,385 55 Wisconsin, Baidwin, Danish and Norwegian Church. 400 00 "Bangor. 100 00 "Garfield. 100 00 "Tomah 200 00 "Waupaca 275 00 Cuba, Santiago. 11,490 04 Mexico Nuevo Laredo. 11,200 00 Puerto Rico, Rio Piedras, Purchase of land for a church building. 1,212 12 Total Amount of Gifts. \$33 xpenses.— Chapel Day \$443 78 Administration. \$443 78 \$4,187 96			
Wisconsin, Baidwin, Danish and Norwegian Church		3,385 55	
Bangor 100 00 1			
" Garfield		100 00	
** Tomah		100 00	" Garfield
** Waupaca. 275 00 Cuba, San Waupaca. 1,200 04 Mexico Nuevo Laredo. 1,200 00 Puerto Rico, Rio Piedras, Purchase of land for a church building. 1,212 12 **Total Amount of Gifts. \$31 **Expenses.—** Chapel Day. \$443 78 Administration. \$443 78 4,187 96		200 00	
Cuba, Santiago		275 00	
Mexico Nuevo Laredo			
Puerto Rico, Rio Piedras, Purchase of land for a church building. 1,212 12 Total Amount of Gifts. \$31 xpenses.— Chapel Day. \$ 443 78 Administration. \$ 448 78 4,187 96 \$4			
Xxpenses.—			Puerto Rico, Rio Piedras, Purchase of land for a church building
Chapel Day \$ 443 78 Administration \$ 4,187 96 \$ 5	1,484 0		Total Amount of Gifts
Chapel Day \$ 443 78 Administration \$ 4,187 96 \$ 5			xpenses.—
Administration		£ 442 78	
	4.63r 7	4 187 06	Administration
Total Disbursements		4,107 90	
	6,115 7		Total Disbursements
Balance in Treasury April 1, 1900	2,279 4		Balance in Treasury April 1, 1900
\$4	8,395 2	The second	

^{*} Also a Loan from the Loan Fund.

[†] The major portion o, this amount is already designated, or appropriated.

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS FOR CHURCH EDIFICE WORK,-Continued.

CHURCH EDIFICE LOAN FUND: RECEIPTS.	A 1445-2 19.1	
Contributions	\$1,488 02 10,333 21 6,634 86	
Balance April 1, 1899		\$18,456 og 2,999 27
	A	\$21,455 36
CHURCH EDIFICE LOAN FUND: DISBURSEMENTS.		
Loans to the following Churches:		
California, Long Beach, 1st Church * "Los Angeles, Orchard Ave. Church	\$500 00	
*Colorado, Mancos	250 00	
* " Montrose	200 00	
*Indian Territory, Wagoner	100 00	
*Kansas, Winfield, Colored Church	150 00	
*Minnesota, Aitkin, Swede Church	300 00	
Missouri, Carthage	200 00	
* " Kansas City, Kutley Mission	100 00	
*Nebraska, Stratton	100 00	
*Oregon, Arlington	350 00	
South Carolina, Florence	300 00	
" " Pierre	800 00	
" " Rapid City	375 ∞	
*Washington, Spokane, 1st Church	4,000 00	
Total Amount of Loans		\$11,725 ∝
Insurance of Sundry Churches		\$611 77
Amount Paid Annuitants	\$79 33	3011 /
Expenses.—		
Interest		
Administration	597 ∞ 4,147 73	\$4,824 0
Total Disbursements		\$17,160 8
Balance in the Treasury, April 1, 1900		\$4,294 5
	The state of the state of	THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE

^{*}Also a Donation from the Benevolent Fund.

INVESTED FUNDS OF THE SOCIETY.

I. PERMANENT TRUST FUNDS.

The Society has received the following funds, which it holds in trust, using only the income:

FOR GENERAL PURPOSES.

Allen, Jonas	100 00	Kendall, Horace	1,000	00
Ambler, J. V	15,000 00	Lees, Wm. B	950	
Anderson, David	1,000 00	Linch, Jarret	12,451	
Axtell, Mrs. H. E	311 11	Little, Nathan	3,874	
Bailey, David	1,055 00	Logan, John	400	
Barker, Wm. E	100 00	Merrick Austin	53,060	
Barney, Nancy Potter,		Norcross, S. W	500	
Memorial	5,000 00	Noyes, Mary	1,000	00
Blain, John	1,000 00	Nugent, George	1,000	00
Bleecker, G. N	17,000 00	Pease, Nancy P	1,000	00
Brimhall, Parmelia	1,572 99	Pillsbury, Geo. A	4,000	00
Brockett, E. J	1,000 00	Roberts, Elizabeth	3,000	00
Butler, Chas. S	1,000 00	Rockwell, Rufus	461	80
Capen, Barnabas D	10,000 00	Rogers, Elizabeth W	500	00
Carleton, Younglove	830 21	Rogers, Anna	500	00
Cheever, Wm	7,657 82	Russell, P. R	2,700	00
Corry, Aaron	1,480 81	Ruth, Mordecai T	5,242	68
Darling, Henry	1,000 00	Selleck, Levi	1,000	00
Davis, Isaac	10,100 00	Sherman, George J		00
Drown, Mary Newell	600 00	Smith, Alice, Memorial.	. 5	00
Dunbar, Robert	500 00	Stevens, Amos		70
Eldridge, Lyman	75 00	Swaim, Mary A. N		00
Fay, Mrs. L. R. B	4,189 61	Thorn, Mrs. John, Me-		
Fisk, Theron	2,500 00	morial		
Flint, Harriet N	5,000 00	Tripp, Susan		00
Frazer Fund	3,500 00	Van Husan, C., Memo-		
Frisbe, Sarah M	1,000 00	rial		
Giddings, Mrs. Lovina .	600 00	Wickens, George		
Glover, Henry R	5,000 00	Woods, John		
Ham, Wm	100 00	Woolverton, Geo. A		
Howard, Harry H	100 00	, †	2,000	00
Hoyt, Joseph B	25,000 00		A	
John, Lizzie J., Memorial	1,000 00		\$244,904	90
Kelly, Chloe M	500 00			

FOR SCHOOLS AND EDUCATION.

Bostwick, J. A. Bradford, S. S. Colby, Emily S. Marston, S. W. Endowment of Schools, v	1,000 00 200 00 1,000 00	Atlanta Bap. College Cook, Josiah W Ripley, Mrs. A. O. Benedict College Indian University	19,893 35 1,000 00 120,179 33
Endowment of Schools, v	1Z.:	Indian University	2,120 02

Jackson College	476 25	Richmond.	Theo. Sem	.:	
Roger Williams Univ.:	4,5 -3	Hoyt. Jo	s. B	. 25,000	00
Endowment	3,850 96	Rockefel	ler, John D	25,000	00
Champney, Sarah H.	500 00		rofessorship		41
†	530 00	Colby, E	mily S	. 500	00
Shaw University:	4 00		ısan C		
	26,588 02	Smith, S	. F	. 1,000	
Buss, Harriet M	350 00		Lydia S		
Leonard, Judson W.	5,000 00		use, C. W.	. 1,000	00
Spelman Seminary: Endowment	231 00	Wayland S			
Monroe, Mary E	5,000 00		Endowment		
†—— —— ····	800 00	Gray, M	. M	. 2,000	
Virginia Union Univ.:		wayland	, Eliz'th A		
General Endowment.			••••	. 1,500	
Hedstrom Fund	1,000 00			\$284,352	11
Library Fund	3,220 50				
FOR M	ISCELLANEOU	S PURPOSES	3.		
Smart, John			. \$1,000 0	•	
				7.	00
Whiting, Martha	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		. 1,000 0	0 \$2,000	00
Total of Permanent Tr	ust Funds		14 17 17 18 18 18	\$531,257	10
					7-
Amount reported last year			\$458,193 8	4	
Increase as follows:					
Endowment of Atlanta B	aptist Colleg	re. \$2.744 (50		
	College				
	niversity				
Roger W	illiams Univ				
Snaw Un	iversity		00		
" Spelman	Seminary		50		
" Virginia	Union Univ.	1,000 (00		
" Wayland	Seminary	. 572	04		
Drown, Mary Newell					
Linch, Jarret					
Merrick, Austin					
Pillsbury, George A					
Smith, Alice			00		
Stevens, Amos	• • • • • • • • • • • • •	55	70		
		6 Elminess			
		\$79,063	17		
Decrease, by amount to	ransferred	to			
Church Edifice Benevole			00 \$73,063	17	
			φ/3,003 .	_	
Total Fund, April 1, 1	900			\$531,257	7 01
Net increase				73,063	
		Mary Marie Sugar		13,00) 1/

The above funds are invested as follows:		
Mortgages on real estate in New York and		
Brooklyn\$3	54,354	65
Mortgages elsewhere	44,500	
	56,280	00
Other bonds	21,000	00
Railroad bonds and stock, as donated	8,300	
Bank and other Stock and Bonds as donated	8,525	
Real Estate	11,210	
	11,210	33
\$5	504,169	98
Cash in Treasury awaiting investment	15,087	03
		1
	519,257	
Profit and Loss	12,000	00
		-\$531,257 01

II.—ANNUITY FUNDS.

Donations upon which annuities are paid during life, donor, or to such person or object as the donor may designate	
Amount reported April I, 1899	\$350,970 75 94,083 04
	\$445,053 79

Transferred to General Fund during the year, by death of annuitants		00		
Transferred to Permanent Trust Fund during the				
year by death of annuitants		00		
Transferred to Church Edifice Gift Fund during				
the year, by death of annuitants	-	00		
Transferred to Conditional Funds		00		
Returned to donor	. 19	40		
		- 5	\$22,634	40
		-		_
Total fund, April 1, 1900		\$.	422,419	
Net increase			71,448	64

These funds are investe			
Mortgages on real estate	in New	York City and	
		\$20,900 00	
Mortgages on real estate			
		0.1	
Real Estate			
Stocks, bonds and deben			
Bank and other stock as d	onated	7,913 75	
Bonds, as donated		5,550 00	
Suspense Account		11,212 21	
Cash in depositories			
Cash in treasury awaiting	investment		
		\$	422,419 39
The following list give	a the amo	unts upon which the Societ	ty is now
	s the amo	unts upon which the Socie	ty is now
paying annuities:		10	
Allen, Jonathan L		Dyer, Mrs. Lucy D	1,000 00
Allen, Laura M	1,000 00	Edwards, P. M	1,000 00
Ambler, Mrs. A. I	13,900 00	Evans, Evan W Erwin, Mrs. Keziah	800 00
Andrews, Mrs. Perses	500 00		100 00
Arnold, Ann Elizabeth.	1,000 00	Fernald, Mrs. E. H	2,500 00
Ashley, Miss L. M	400 00	Ferry, Monroe Fish, Mrs. Ada B	500 00
Barton, Mrs. Belinda	2,002 90	Fish, Mrs. Ada B	3,000 00
Bell, Miss Minerva	500 00	Fish, R. D.	100 00
Blake, Mrs. Fannie R	1,000 00	Fiske, Miss Grace	1,000 00
Bidwell, Wm. L Bishop, Mrs. C. C	1,000 00	Fletcher, John	200 00
Plies Mrs. C. C	28,500 00	Gates, Marcius A	5,000 00
Bliss, Mrs. John W Brett, Mrs. Celia L	1,500 00	Gould, Julia N	2,000 00
Boardman, Mrs. M. O.	1,700 00 500 00	Grow, Rev. W. B	250 00
Boynton, Mrs. H. D	486 10	Hale, David	5,000 00
Brown, Mrs. Lura K	1,000 00	Haley, Mrs. A. M.	2,500 00
Brown Mrs. Samuel N.	1,000 00	Hall Mrs Ann E	1,600 00
Brown, Mrs. Samuel N. Capes, Jane	1,000 00	Hall, Mrs. Ann E Hall, Mrs. Lucetta	400 00
Carr, Miss Ann Alila	500 00	Harbig, Mrs. Mary E	1,000 00
Carpenter, Harriet E	8,000 00	Hardin, Mrs. Florence J.	100 00
Chamberlin, W. D	1,000 00	Harris, Mrs. Mary D	2,000 00
Chapin, Anna B	600.00	Hawkins, William	12,000 00
Cheney, Alfred	400 00	Henderson, Mrs. R	1,000 00
Chilson, Gardner	26,666 66	Henrich, A	2,000 00
Coolidge, Anna M. J	1,000 00	Herrick, Mrs. M. B	300 00
Coolidge, Anna M. J Crawford, Mrs. A. B	40 00	Hitchcock, Titus L	1,000 00
Crosby, Mrs. Sarah Ford	250 00	Hoff, Mary Augusta	2,000 00
Crowell, Mrs. M. E Currier, Mary H	500 '00	Homan, Miss Sarah A Howe, William Huff, Miss Elizabeth	1,274 73
Currier, Mary H	500 00	Howe, William	5,000 00
Dakin, Mrs. Mary	730 00	Huff, Miss Elizabeth	500 00
Darrow, Mrs. H. E	55 50	Huntley, William E	9,000 00
Davis, Elv	7,200 00	Huntley, William E Hurlin, William Jones, Mrs. J. N	1,000 00
Durban, Mrs. B. J	1,500 00	Jones, Mrs. J. N	2,500 00
Durfee, J. H	2,000 00	Kelsay, Miss D. Eliza	100 00
	The second	the second of th	

Kingsley, C. W	25,000 00	Topping, A. B	450.70
Kingsbury, Mary B	400 00	Towne, Mary A	450 79
Lane, Lizzie A	550 00	Train, Mrs. C. W.	1,200 00
Larnill, Nancy Q	83 47	Troyer, William	2,000 00
Lesure, L. A	500 00	Wassell, Mrs. Mary B.	1,500 00
Merrifield, Mrs. J. H	100 00	Watte Unm	2,000 00
Messenger, Harriet B.		Watts, Henry	1,000 00
Millard, O. H	600 00	West, Mrs. N. K	50 00
Millard, O. H	1,000 00	White, David	1,000 00
Mitchell, Mrs. J. M	200 00	White, Mrs. Ellen M	500 00
Nichols, Charles H	3,800 00	Willard, Mrs. S. A	500 00
Nye, Mrs. J. E	1,000 00	Willett, Miss H. S	1,750 00
Onderdonk, Miss H. W.	22,000 00	Williams, John	7,000 00
Parker, Miss Laura	200 00	Wolcott, Mrs. M. L	100 00
Parmley, Miss M. E	200 00	Woolsey, Mrs. Lucy T.	400 00
Pettit, Mrs. Curtis	200 00	†	2,000 00
Pevear, Henry A	12,500 00	†	8,000 00
Phillips, Mrs. Lydia B.	200 00	† 	1,000 00
Pickford, Mrs. A. M	5,000 00	†———	100 00
Pisor, Margaret	2,015 00		475 00
Pratt, William C	500 00		2,000 00
Proctor, Joel	2,000 00	†	1,000 00
Pyne, Mrs. D. A	1,000 00	†	5,500 00
Richardson, Mrs. H. V.	5,000 00		253 13
	2,500 00	<u> </u>	
Riggs, D. W			7,000 00
Rigley, Mrs. Eliza	2,000 00		10,000 00
Robb, Joseph	500 00		2,000 00
Rogers, Alexander W	4,000 00	<u>†</u>	500 00
Root, John A	600 00	<u>†</u>	500 00
Savage, Eleazer	2,000 00	<u>†</u>	2,500 00
Seeley. J. V. K	550 00	<u> </u>	5,000 00
Shepardson, D	1,000 00	Ť	3,500 00
Shepardson, Mrs. E. S	2,000 00		5,500 00
Shepardson, Mrs. Mar	у		. 400 00
D	1,000 00	†	1,000 00
Sheridan, Rev. William.	1,000 00		6,000 00
Shoultz, Harriet C	200 00	+	500 00
Silliman, Cornelia A. W.	1,000 00	†	500 00
Simmons I B	2,571 64		1,000 00
Scribner, Mrs. Eliza M. *Skatts, Mrs. Eliza	300 00	†	5,000 00
*Skatts Mrs Fliza	1,500 00	+ = :	1,000 00
Smith, Daniel	1,000 00	† 	500 00
Smith, Mrs. J. L	619 50	†	5,000 00
Spring, M. B.	3,000 00	‡==:	1,800 00
Springsted, Mason	1,600 00	†	1,400 00
Stadepole Porthe	500 00	+	300 00
Stackpole, Bertha	1,000 00		2,000 00
Stackpole, Bertha Stoddard, D. H Sumner, Mrs. S. A	500 00		884 00
Summer, Mrs. S. A	5,860 00		2,000 00
Swan, Edward P		÷	250 00
Taft, Mrs. A. B.	1,000 00	1	2,000 00
Thompson, Eliza J	2,000 00	1	6,000 00
Thompson, Miss J. E	600 00	‡ =	1,600 00
Thomson, Anne	500 00		232 50
Tirrell, Jesse	5,000 00	Ť	-0-0-

III.—CONDITIONAL FUNDS.

† Donors who do not wish their names published.

IV .- CHURCH EDIFICE BENEVOLENT TRUST FUND.

Amount reported last year	\$3,717	\$153,735 66 42
Transferred from Permanent Trust Fund	6,000	00
		— 9,717 42
Total		\$163,453 08
Net increase		9,717 42
Invested as follows, viz.:		
Mortgages on real estate in New York and Brook-		
lyn	73,000	00
Mortgages elsewhere	4,250	
Real Estate	37,585	
Stocks, bonds and debentures		
	\$159,785	36
Cash in Treasury, awaiting investment	2,876	03
	\$162,661	39
Deficiency account	791	69
		— \$163,453 08

^{*} Two-thirds of this amount is held in trust, to be equally divided between the American Baptist Missionary Union and the American and Foreign Bible Society.

V .- CHURCH EDIFICE LOAN FUND.

Amount of outstanding loans. Cash in treasury			\$152,078 4,294	73 53
Total fund			\$156,373	26
Receipts, interest and contributions.	• • • • • • • •		8,122	00
Total		5	\$156,373	26
Disbursements—Expense of administration Interest	\$4,147 597			
Annuities	79	33	5,322 498	
Total fund, April 1, 1900 Net increase			\$156,373 2,800	

VI.-MISCELLANEOUS.

For General Purposes.

Stocks		
Bonds		
Real Estate	12,164	04
	\$32,613	42

For Church Edifice Work.

Railroad Bonds	\$4,000 00
Stocks	
Real Estate	

\$49,500 00

FRANK R. HATHAWAY, Treasurer.

III Fifth Avenue, New York, March 31, 1900.

AUDITORS' CERTIFICATE.

We have the honor to report that the books, accounts and vouchers of the Society have been audited monthly during the Fiscal Year ending March 31, 1900, by Theodore Pentlarge, Certified Public Accountant, from whom we have the following Certificate which we approve,

LEONARD F. REQUA. EDGAR L. MARSTON.

New York, May 1, 1900. Auditors.

NEW YORK CITY, 220 Broadway, March 31, 1900.

I have made a monthly audit of the books, accounts and vouchers of the American Baptist Home Mission Society during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1900, and I hereby certify that the foregoing Report of the Treasurer is true and in accordance with the books: that the monies received by the Society have been applied as designated by the donors and disbursed in accordance with appropriations made by the Executive Board. I further certify that the securities, mortgages and other investments mentioned in the foregoing Report are held by the Society, and that at the close of the fiscal year the amounts named in the foregoing Report were to the credit of the Society in its several Banks of deposit.

TH. PENTLARGE,

Certified Public Accountant

REAL ESTATE.

In addition to the above, the Society holds, for the purposes of its Educational and Missionary work, the following properties:

These properties are worth much more than they cost the Society. The following values are estimated by the Secretary's Department:

I .- SCHOOL PROPERTIES.

Atlanta College, Atlanta, Ga.	Estimated	Value,	\$75,000 00
Atoka Academy, Atoka, I. T.	"	"	8,755 00
Benedict College, Columbia, S. C.	"	"	76,000 00
Bishop College, Marshall, Texas.	"		100,000 00
Florida Institute, Live Oak, Fla.	"	"	11,170 00
*Florida Baptist Academy, Jacksonville, Fla.	"	"	840 00
Indian University, Bacone, I. T.	. "	"	30,000 00
Jackson College, Jackson, Miss.	"	"	35,000 00
Roger Williams University, Nashville, Tenn	. "	44	130,000 00
Spelman Seminary, Atlanta, Ga.	"	"	175,000 00
Virginia Union University, Richmond, Va.	"	"	230,000 00

^{*}Society's Equity.

II.-MISSION PROPERTIES.

Anadarko, Okla. Ter.	Estimated	Value,	\$1,800 00
Elk Creek, Okla. Ter.	"	"	2,500 00
City of Mexico, Mex.	"	"	26,000 00
Fort Sill, Okla. Ter.	"	"	2,500 00
New Laredo, Mex.	"	"	1.800 00
Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico,	"	66	1,400 00
Rainy Mountain, Okla. Ter.	"	"	2,500 00
San Francisco, Cal.	"	"	22,000 00
Santiago, Cuba.	"	"	15,000 00
Skagway, Alaska.	"	"	3,000 00
Tahlequah, Ind. Ter.	"	"	5,000 00
Watonga, Okla. Ter.	"	"	800 00

LEGACIES

RECEIVED FROM APRIL 1, 1899, to MARCH 31, 1900.

MAINE.

Vassalboro.—Estate of Abigail White	\$3	45
NEW HAMPSHIRE.		
Newport.—Estate of Lurenda Reddington	150	
Swanzee.—Estate of John A. Hamblett	27	59
VERMONT.		
Burlington.—Estate of George W. Arms	150	00
Fairfax.— Estate of D. Rowley, Int.	136	77
Fairfax.—Estate of J. M. Hotchkiss	16	00
Windsor.—Estate of J. P. Skinner	8	78
MASSACHUSETTS.		
Agawam.—Estate of Mary Ann Smith	285	24
Boston.—Estate of John Woods	32	22
Cambridge.—Estate of Coomer Mason	50	00
Cambridgeport.—Estate of Josiah W. Cook	1,805	00
Chicopee.—Estate of Hannah Day	235	00
Danversport.—Estate of Benj. Porter	48	94
Gardner.—Estate of Susanna Stone	62	00
Newburyport.—Estate of Mary Elwell	23	15
Quincy.—Estate of Mary M. Jones	1,379	64
Southbridge.—Estate of John Edwards		00
Still RiverEstate of William B. Willard		00
Wakefield.—Estate of Unice Hill	17	00
Whitman.—Estate of Lucinda A. Fullerton	1,400	
WoburnEstate of Peter Fiske		05

RHODE ISLAND.

Newport.—Estate of Dorothy I. French	
Newport.—Estate of Dolothy I. French	50 00
Providence.—Estate of H. Jackson, D.D.	18 75
Providence.—Estate of Silas A. Sweet	486 00
Providence.—Estate of Hannah C. E. Read	
1700mente. Estate of Haiman C. E. Read	500 00

CONNECTICUT.

Groton.—Estate of Ebenezer Morgan, for C. E. F	1,000	00
Hartford.—Estate of Ebenezer Roberts	2	94
Putnam.—Estate of James Barrett	44	44
Putnam.—Estate of Mary L. Gates	79	76
Preston.—Estate of Anna Barnes	445	32
Quaker Hill.—Estate of Polly Browning, per Second Water-		
ford Church, Int	12	00

NEW YORK.

Binghamton.—Estate of Eliza T. Martin	576	00	
Brooklyn.—Estate of Joseph Wild	2,338	00	
Brooklyn.—Estate of Mary J. Clark	1,000	00	
Cortland.—Estate of Abram Letz	1,000	00	
Friendship.—Estate of Fanny Amanda Bulkin	100	00	
Friendship.—Estate of Asher W. Miner, for C. E. F	1,000	00	
Hudson.—Estate of Jerusha Van Deusen	1,207	23	
Hudson.—Estate of Estelle Van Deusen	81	93	
Manchester.—Estate of Polly Mitchell	20	00	
Marion.—Estate of Ezra T. Phelps	68	47	
New York City.—Estate of Charles L. Colby	10,000	00	
Stillwater.—Estate of Lymann Smith	100	00	
Tarrytown.—Estate of Mary Bell	250	00	
Troy.—Estate of Susannah K. Hoyt	500	00	
Utica.—Estate of Mrs. Kenyon	50	00	

NEW JERSEY.

Burlington.—Estate of Anne S. Price, Int	75 00
Bridgeton.—Estate of Narcissa B. Sleeper	10 35
Bridgeton.—Estate of James H. Flanagan	50 00
Keybort.—Seabrook Estate, Int.	16 67

216 LEGACIES.	[1899).
PENNSYLVANIA.		
Peters Creek.—Estate of Ann S. Benson	44 5 475 0	
WEST VIRGINIA.		
Petroleum.—Estate of Sarah Carder	28 3	34
оню.		
Colebrook.—Estate of Matilda Treat	3 3 2,200 0	
SOUTH DAKOTA.		
Dell Rapids.—Estate of Jens. C. Nasby	50 0	00
MICHIGAN.		
Albion.—Estate of Edward Rice Chelsea.—Estate of Nancy M. Conklin Saline.—Estate of Martha Congdon	450 0 528 : 50 0	13
ILLINOIS.		
Dundee.—Estate of Betsy Clark Stillman Valley.—Estate of Peter Tilton Stillman Valley.—Estate of Jerusha Tilton, for F. F. WISCONSIN.	10 1,229 1,248	19
Janesville.—Estate of James B. Crosby	1,438	55
MINNESOTA.		
St. Paul.—Estate of Caroline M. Drake	267 300 189	00
Total	\$35,770	45

FOR ACCOUNT OF CHURCH EDIFICE BENEVOLENT FUND.	TRUS	Т
Holyoke, Mass.—Estate of Austin Merrick	3,717	12
Total	\$39,487 8	57
FOR ACCOUNT OF PERMANENT TRUST FUN	D.	
Cambridgeport, MassEstate of Josiah W. Cook, for F.F	1,805	00
Holyoke, Mass.—Estate of Austin Merrick	3,717	42
Central Falls, R. I.—Estate of Mrs. B. A. Benedict	58,400	24
Morgantown, W. Va.—Estate of Jarret Lynch	1,803	50
Rutland, O.—Estate of Amos Stevens	55	70
Minneapolis, Minn.—Estate of George A. Pillsbury	4,000	00
Grand total	\$112,987	21

MISSIONARY TABLE FOR 1899-1900.

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John Stumpf	Germans, Tonawanda	13	:		rot		20	:		36	36		:	124		
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† No reports received.

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*Mrs. R. K. Jones	Hartshorn Mem'l Coll., Richmond. Hartshorn Mem'l Coll., Richmond.	56.9											::			
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	*Miss H. E. Giles, Pres. Spelman Seminary, Atlanta
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Teachers

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	NAMES OF MISSION-ARIES, TEACHERS, &C.	BRITISH COLUMBIA. S. R. Stephens. C. N. Mitchell	MEXICO. H. T. Westrup W. H. Sloan Ernesto Barocia Fenando Uriegas Teofilo Barocio A. R. Cavazos J. F. Kimball B. C. Perez J. R. Kimball B. C. Perez J. M. Villareal A. W. Villareal A. W. Villareal A. W. Villareal Westrup Wiss Orelia Rocha *Miss B. Westrup *Miss B. Westrup *Miss B. Westrup *Miss B. Brit Vevino. *Miss Colelia Rocha	ALASKA.

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SUMMARY
OF STATES, RECEIPTS, MISSIONARIES, LABORS AND RESULTS.

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	STATES, ETC.	Maine	New Hampshire	Massachusetts	Rhode Island	Connecticut	New York	New Jersey	Polomore	Dist. of Columbia	Virginia	West Virginia	Kentucky	l'ennessee	North Carolina.	south Carolina.	reorgia	lorida	dississing	dansising	-konese	avae.	evas		dicingan	ndiana	llinois	V Isconsin	tinnesota

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19 6 278 3 523 284 45 1,750 32 77 54 13 54 3,135 32 77 54 13,135 67 2,138 2,138 2,138 2,138 2,138 2,138 2,138 3,138 <th< td=""><td>390</td><td>-</td><td>39</td><td>4</td><td></td><td>253</td><td>56</td><td>50</td><td>040</td><td>52</td><td>2,894</td><td>500</td><td>446</td><td>7</td><td>161</td><td>10</td><td>75</td><td>132</td></th<>	390	-	39	4		253	56	50	040	52	2,894	500	446	7	161	10	75	132
19 6 278 3 583 284 45 1,750 32 77 54 1 60 3,788 1 24,33 26 65 2,430 160 5,423 1,910 9,462 15,587 461 545 3,115 5 60 3,788 1 2,788 1 2,788 1 2,788 1 2,788 1 2,788 1 2,788 1 2,788 1 2,788 1 2,788 1 2,788 1 2,788 1 2,788 1 2,788 1 2,788 1 2,788 1 1,498 1 2,744 2,888 5,334 5,711 1,498 1 2,514 2,55 2,44 8 5,734 5,711 2,788 8 5,334 5,711 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498	878	-	1,35	20	4	932	140	88	7,768	40	3,923	400	9886	35	449	14	29	691
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19 6 278 3 523 284 55 175 32 77 54 17 54 18 175 32 77 54 17 67 77 37 37 38 18 37 38 18 37	588	-	89	6		470	40	47	6,934	19	2,261	433	189	13	251	9	87	151
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	2,131		9	1		54	77	32	1,750	45	594	284	523	3	278	9	61	2,043

MEMBERS FOR LIFE.

Total Number Constituted such During the Year-59.

Ainsworth, Clarence E., Westboro, Mass., by First Church.

Armington, Arthur H., Providence, R. I., by Self.
Baldwin, Arthur C., Rochester, N. Y., by Prof. Benj. O. True.
Baldwin, James F., Poughkeepsie, N. Y., by Prof. Benj. O. True.
Baptist Young People's Union of First Church, Lebanon, Ind., by Self.
Betteridge, Rev. Walter R., Rochester, N. Y., by Prof. Benj. O. True.
Brigham, Horace E., Westboro, Mass., by First Church.
Brinstad, Rev. C. W., Omaha, Neb., by N. B. Rairden, D.D.
Brownville, Albert E., Needham, Mass., by First Church.
Burnoe, Thomas K., Westboro, Mass., by First Church.
Burrows, Sara Frances, Newark, N. J., by First Peddie Memorial Sunday School.
Butler, Edwin G., Rockville, Conn., by burrows, sara Frances, Newark, N. J.,
by First Peddie Memorial Sunday
School.
Butler, Edwin G., Rockville, Conn., by
Mrs. William Butler.
Chase, Mrs. Jane M., Westboro, Mass.,
by First Church.
Cogswell, William G., Providence, R. I.,
by Calvary Church.
Crannell, Rev. Phillip W., Corning, N.
Y., by Prof. Benj. O. True.
Critchett, Rev. M. B., Faribault, Minn.,
by Mrs. J. G. Briggs, Cheney, Minn.
Crooks, Rev. J. W., Denver, Col., by
N. B. Rairden, D.D,
Cummings, Miss Anna S., Saxtons
River, Vt., by Prof. Benj. O. True.
Cunningham, H. T., Centralia, Ill., by
Self.
Dudley, Mrs. Abby, Westboro, Mass.,
by First Church.
Gleason, Mrs. Caroline B., Westboro,
Mass., by First Church.
Holden, Alice E. Needham, Mass., by
First Church.
Holmes, Mrs. Annie V., Westboro, Mass.,
by First Church.
Holmes, Mrs. Annie V., Westboro, Mass.,
by First Church.
Hutchings, Miss Georgiana, Newark, N.
J., by First Peddie Memorial Sunday School.
Hylan, Mrs. Lilian E. K., Westboro,
Mass., by First Church.
James, Miss Hannah M., Philadelphia,
Pa., by Mrs. Trevor. by Fire School.

Lamb, Rufus, Westboro, Mass., by First Church.
Lounsbury, Rev. Edward W., Aurora, Ill., by Self.
Manning, Rev. Reuben E., Chicago, Ill., by Self.
Mathews, W. N., Bedford, Ind., by Self.
McMinis, Rev. S., West Concord, Minn., by J. G. Briggs, Cheney, Minn.
Montague, Mrs. Jane T., Westboro, Mass., by First Church.
Morrison, Jessie L., Jacksonville, Ill., by Church.
Murrow, Rev. Joseph W., Atoka, Ind. Ter., by Self.
Ramaker, Rev. Albert J., Rochester, N. Y., by Prof. Benj. O. True.
Rauschenbusch, Rev. Walter, Rochester, N. Y., by Prof. Benj. O. True.
Reynolds, Charles B., Wickford, R. I., by the Church.
Richards, W. M., Shelbyville, Ill., by Self.
Robins, Miss Martha L. Rochester, N. V. the Church.
Richards, W. M., Shelbyville, Ill., by
Self.
Robins, Miss Martha J., Rochester, N. Y.,
by Prof. Benj. O. True.
Saunders, W. H. H., Troy, N. Y., by
First Baptist Sunday School.
Schneck, Rev. Gustav H., Rochester, N.
Y., by Prof. Benj. O. True.
Smiley, Miss Adelaide L., Saxtons River,
Vt., by Prof. Benj. O. True.
Sperry, J. H., Grundy Center, Iowa, by
Self.
Stearns, Austin C., Westboro, Mass., by Sperry, J. H., Grundy Center, Iowa, by Self.
Stearns, Austin C., Westboro, Mass., by First Church.
Stevens, Rev. Sumner W., Philadelphia, Pa., by Mrs. Trevor.
Stone, Rev. G. W., Waseca, Minn., by Mrs. J. G. Briggs, Cheney, Minn.
Trow, Rev. George C., Plainfield, N. H., by Rev. Benj. O. True.
True, Mrs. Pamelia S., Miss Helen E., Miss Ruth S., Frank William, and Mrs. Mary, by Prof. Benj. O. True.
Walker, Mrs. Annie M., Westboro, Mass., by First Church.
Wedge, Rev., and Mrs. A. P., Rockville, Conn., by Mrs. Wm. Butler.
White, Miss Emma M., Westboro, Mass., by First Church.
White, Miss Emma M., Westboro, Mass., by First Church.
White, Miss Emma M., Westboro, Mass., by First Church.
White, J. G. Briggs, Cheney, Minn.
Wilson, H. E., Aurora, Ill., by Self.

SVEDS OF VANCYP MEETINGS -- Confirmed-

TABLE OF ANNUAL MEETINGS.

	THE PARTY	10 11 11 10	The state of the s	
DATE.	PLACE.	PRESIDENT.	CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.	TREASURER.
1832, April 27	N. Y. Organizat'n	Hon. Thomas Stocks	Rev. Jonathan Going, elected	Wm. Colgate elected.
1833, May 7 & 8	New York	Heman	Rev. Ionathan Going.	William Coloate.
4 & 5	Richmond	Heman	Rev. Jonathan Going.	William Colgate.
1836, June 7 & 8	Philadelphia	Hon. Heman Lincoln	Rev. Jonathan Going	William Colgate.
			Rev. Ionathan Going	,
1837, April 27-30	Philadelphia		Rev. Luther Crawford (Runyon W. Martin.
1838, April 27 & 28	New York	-	Rev. Luther Crawford	Runyon W. Martin.
1839, April 26	Philadelphia	Heman]	Benj. M.	Kunyon W. Martin.
1840, April 28	New York	Heman	Benj. M.	Runyon W. Martin.
1841, April 27, 28 & May 1	Baltimore		Benj. M.	
1842, April 26-28	New York	Heman	Benj. M.	
	Albany	Hon. Heman Lincoln	Benj. M.	
April	Philadelphia		Benj. M.	
	Providence	Hon. Heman Lincoln	Benj. M.	
May 13 & 14	Brooklyn	Friend Humphrey	Benj. M.	Runyon W. Martin.
May 10 & 11	New York	Friend Humphrey	Benj. M.	
May 11	New York	Hon. Isaac Davis	Benj. M.	on
May 10	New York	Hon. Isaac De vis	Benj. M.	Chas. J. Martin.
May 9	New York	Hon. Isaac Davis	Benj. M.	
May 8	New York	Hon. Isaac Davis	Benj. M.	-
May 14-16	Cleveland	Hon. Isaac Davis	Benj. M.	,-
1853, May 13-15	Troy	Hon. Isaac Davis	Benj. M. Hill.	-
May	Philadelphia	Hon. Isaac Davis	Benj. M. Hill,	-
May	Brooklyn	Hon. Isaac Davis	Benj. M. Hill,	Chas. J. Martin.
May	New York	Hon. Albert Day	Benj. M. Hill,	
1857, May 13 & 14	Boston	Hon. Albert Day	Benj. M. Hill,	U 2
May	r	Alber	Benj. M. Hill,	
May		Hon. J. P. Crozer	Benj. M. Hill,	
1860, May 24		Hon. J. P. Crozer		Eben. Cauldwell.
1861, May 31	Brooklyn	F. E. Southworth		Eben. Cauldwell.
	Providence	Hon. Ira Harris,	Kev. Benj. M. Hill, D.D.	Eben. Cauldwell.
1803, May 21	Cleveland	Hon. J. W. Merrill	Kev. Jay 5. Dackus, D.D.	Eben. Cauldwell.

TABLE OF ANNUAL MEETINGS .- Continued.

Philadelphia Hon. J. W. Merrill Rev. J. St. Louis M. B. Anderson, LL. D. Rev. J. Boston M. B. Anderson, LL. D. Rev. J. Chicago Hon. J. M. Hoyt Rev. J. New York Hon. J. M. Hoyt Rev. Boston Hon. J. M. Hoyt Rev. J. M. Hoyt	Rev. Jay Rev. Jay Rev. Jay Rev. Jay Rev. Rev. Rev.	Eben. Cauldwell.
J. M. Hoyt J. M. Hoyt J. M. Hoyt	ay S. Bacl 7. Jay S. 7. Jas. B. 7. Jas. B. 7. Jas. B.	Eben. Cauldwell.
J. M. Hoyt	as. B.	Eben. Cauldwell.
. M. Hoyt		Eben. Cauldwell.
	Rev. Jas. B. Simmons, D.D., Rev. Jas. B. Simmons, D.D., Rew. F. F. I. Taylor, D.D.	Eben. Cauldwell.
. Hon. Wm. Kelly	Rev. Jay S. Backus, D.D., Rev. Jas. B. Simmons, D.D., Rev. E. E. L. Taylor, D.D.	Eben. Cauldwell.
Hon. J. M. S. Williams.	Rev. Jay S. Backus, D.D., Rev. Jas. B.Simmons, D.D., Rev. E. E. L. Taylor, D.D.	Wm. A. Gellatly.
Hon. J. M. S. Williams.	Rev. Jay S. Backus, D.D., Rev. Jas. B. Simmons, D.D., Rev. E. E. L. Taylor, D.D.	Wm. A. Gellatly.
Hon. S. A. Crozer	Rev. Jas. B.Simmons, D.D., Rev. Jas. B.Simmons, D.D.,	Jos. B. Hoyt.
	Nathan Bishop, LL.D., acting Sec	Jos. B. Hoyt.
Robert O. Fuller.	Rev. S. S. Cutting, D.D.	Jos. B. Hoyt.
tobert O. Fuller.	Rev. S. S. Cutting, D.D.	Jos. B. Hoyt.
Hon. Wm. Stickney	Rev. H. L. Morehouse, D.D.	Jos. B. Hoyt.
Saratoga Springs, Hon. James L. Howard. Detroit	Morehouse, Morehouse,	Jos. B. Hoyt. Jos. B. Hoyt.
Colgate	Rev. H. L. Morehouse, D.D Rev. H. L. Morehouse, D.D	William Phelps. J. G. Snelling.
	Mashington Hon. J. M. S. Williams. Washington Hon. S. A. Crozer Buffalo Hon. S. A. Crozer Buffalo Hon. S. A. Crozer Buffalo Hon. S. A. Crozer Frovidence Hon. Robert O. Fuller. Saratoga Springs. Hon. Robert O. Fuller. Saratoga Springs. Hon. Wm. Stickney Indianapolis Hon. Wm. Stickney New York Hon. James L. Howard. Saratoga Springs. Hon. James L. Howard. Betroit	Rev. Arev. S. Rev. H.

J. G. Snelling.	J. G. Snelling.	J. G. Snelling.	J. G. Snelling.	J. G. Snelling.	D.A.Waterman.	D.A. Waterman.	Frank R. Hatha-way.	Frank R. Hatha- way.
Samuel Colgate		Rev. T. J. Morgan, D. D., cor. sec. Rev. H. L. Morehouse, D. D., fld. sec.	Rev. T. J. Morgan, D. D., cor. sec. Rev. H. L. Morehouse, D. D., fd. sec.	Rev. T. J. Morgan, D. D., cor. sec. Rev. H. L. Morehouse, D. D., fid. sec.	Rev. T. J. Morgan, D. D., cor. sec. Rev. H. L. Morehouse, D. D.,	Rev.T J.Morgan, D.D., cor.sec. Rev.H.L.Morehouse, D.D.,	Rev. T. J. Morgan, D. D., cor. sec. Rev. H. L. Morehouse, D. D.,	Rev. T. J. Morgan, D. D., cor. sec. Rev. H. L. Morehouse, D. D. fid. sec.
Samuel Colgate	Hon. E. Nelson Blake.	Saratoga Hon.E. Nelson Blake.	H. K. Porter	H. K. Porter	H. K. Porter	Rochester, N.Y. Stephen Greene	Stephen Greene	Stephen Greene
Minneapolis Washington Boston Chicago Cincinnati	Denver	Saratoga Springs.	Saratoga H. K. Porter.	Asbury Park. H. K. Porter.	Pittsburg, Pa H. K. Porter.	Rochester, N.Y.	San Francisco, Cal	Detroit, Mich
1887, May 27, 28 & 29 1888, May 16 & 17 1889, May 17 & 18 1890, May 26 & 27 1891, May 20 & 21	1893, May 29 & 30	1894, May 23 & 24	1895, May 30 & 31	1896, May 25 & 26	1897, May 19 & 20	1898, May 19 & 20	1899, May 30 31, and San Francisco, June I Cal Stephen Greene	1900, May 23 and 24 Detroit, Mich Stephen Greene

Officers were elected generally at the Annual Meeting previous to that against which their names appear in the foregoing table.

REVISED MISSIONARY TABLE SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION

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Notes on Above Table.—This table does not include General Officers and missionaries of auxiliary bodies, as also all those who received appointments but did not actually render and report service.

In the Eastern, Middle and older Southern States, the missionary operations of Baptists among the white English-speaking population have been conducted almost wholly by the State Conventions. This has been true also for many years in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, and Michigan. The exceptions to this rule occur between 1864 and 1874, during portions of which time the Society was in cooperation with New York, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, and Michigan, and also with Wisconsin, Kansas, Nebraska, California, and Florida. Since 1878 cooperation has been resumed with several of the newer States, so that, in 1882, the Conventions of Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, Wisconsin, California, North Pacific Coast, Texas, and Arkansas are in general cooperation with the Society.

OF MISSIONARIES AND TEACHERS BY STATES FOR EACH YEAR.

-		Mo.	Mich.	Wis.	Iowa.	Minn.	Kan.	Neb.	Col.	Ind. T.	Okla. T.	Dak.	No. Dak	So. Dak.	Mon.	Idaho.	Wyo.	Utah.	N. Mex.	Ariz.	Nev.	Cal.	Ore.	Wash.	Can.	Mex.	New Granada.	Alaska.	
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Operations in the South were discontinued on the organization of the Southern Baptist Convention in 1845. They were resumed in 1862, since which time they have been chiefly among the Freedmen, and are largely educational. The decrease of laborers among the Freedmen after 1873 is largely accounted for by the fact that students were no longer commissioned as teachers and missionaries during their summer vacations.

1898-99, Cuba, 2; Porto Rico, 2. 1899-00 Cuba, 4; Porto Rico, 6.

TABLE OF COMPARATIVE RESULTS.

SOCIETY'S YEAR.	Contributions and Legacies.	No. of Missionaries	Churches and Stations Supplied.	Baptisms Reported.	Churches Organized	Years of Labor.
1-1832-33	\$6,586 73	50		400		
2-1833-34	7,776 52	62		1,600		23
3-1834-35	8,663 84	79		1,200	60	55 68
4-1835-36	16,010 85	96	300	1,040		
5-1836-37	12,361 66	103	247	873	96	79
6-1837-38	13,437 81	105	237		33	89
7-1838-39	15,345 05	115	CARLE CARREST LAND	1,431	29	81
8-1839-40	17.334 29	87		1,058	24	88
9-1840-41	10,779 00	71	******	761	24	62
0-1841-42	12,506 92		300	1,134	59	45
1-1842-43	11,806 51	93 85	325	1,495	36	68
2-1843-44	13,401 76		304	1,489	50	63
3-1844-45	18,675 68	73	249	1,127	29	46
4-1845-46		97	327	818	51	62
5-1846-47	15,727 73	98	472	992	33	71
6-1847-48	18,161 50	136	505	490	29	84
7-1848-49	20,068 73	151	558	694	35	105
8—1849-50	20,876 64	128	453	774	45	92
9-1850-51	25,201 09	110	338	949	33	81
	29,648 28	132	386	981	33	98
0-1851-52	38,114 16	141	380	1,187	46	99
1-1852-53	42,872 01	164	500	1,025	59	116
2-1853-54	56,381 08	175	612	1,322	67	137
3—1854-55	55,545 40	169	481	1,026	55	128
4-1855-56	47,928 54	113	196	542	21	87
5-1856-57	43,361 76	88	211	336	24	64
6-1857-58	41.707 82	97	247	593	27	77
7-1858-59	43,525 92	106	269	764	53	85
8-1859-60	55,749 50	128	358	496	50	96
9—1860-61	44,678 67	131	371	867	71	109
0-1861-62	31,144 28	84	252	473	30	71
1-1862-63	32,095 30	87	215	501	17	55
2—1863-64	56,090 00	147	372	892	36	83
3—1864-65	94.403 17	227	429	2,141	57	130
4-1865-66	105,936 25	312	378	4.151	80	158
5—1866–67	144,184 46	391	406	7,236	132	233
5-1867-68	139,060 44	326	352	6,712	106	207
7—1868–69	130,877 23	266	301	4,424	64	183
3—1869-70	177,878 90	301	321	3,840	70	184
1870-71	197,071 30	338	491	4,038	90	
-1871-72	186,251 29	414	500	6,020	160	195
1-1872-73	210,660 07	435	484	4,910	166	259
2-1873-74	221,272 97	329	362	2,264		278
3-1874-75	198,343 98	324	358	2,100	113	187
-1875-76	177.876 62	254	300	2,036	92	198
-1876-77	159,032 94	225	256	1,581	65	159
-1877-78	126,463 91	213	250	1,834	60	163

TABLE OF COMPARATIVE RESULTS.—Continued.

SOCIETY'S YEAR.	Contributions and Legacies.	No. of Missionaries	Churches and Stations Supplied.	Baptisms Reported.	Churches Organized	Years of Labor.
47—1878–79	\$115,083 38	238	274	1,172	40	
48—1879—80	122,419 21	277	836	1,160	67	157
49-1880-81	193,373 24	390	1,202	1,304	61	236
50-1881-82	311,018 48	512	1,460	1,675	75	318
51-1882-83	226,914 76	607	1,762	2,515	152	406
52-1883-84		636	1,599	2,949	145	
53—1884–85	315,245 53	702	1,628	3,317		404 464
54—1885–86	326,279 09	AND RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY OF T	1,512	3,396	139	DOMESTIC STREET
55—1886—87	523,623 82	THE RESERVE OF THE PERSON OF T	1,385	3,300	140	442
56—1887–88	551,595 92	743	1,594	2,886	137	447
57—1888–89		Commence of the Commence of th	1,795	3,646	181	475 526
58—1889—90		790 833	1,659	3,834	163	
50—1800-01			1,828		-	541
	213,586 62		2,018	4,523	199	660
60—1891—92	318,986 06			4,335	119	
61-1892-93	315,961 78		2,035	5,743	136	682
62-1893-94		1,111	2,221	5,998	149	
63—1894-95	355,157 75		1,933	6,192	150	716
64-1895-96			2,015	6,258	187	713
65—1896–97	320,534 93	1,064	1,775	4,916	137	723
66—1897–98		1,030	1,591	5,022	150	680
67—1898–99			1,807	3,325	57	720
68—1899-00	322,285 30	1,180	1,776	4,442	76	77
Totals	10, 133, 642. 18	SENSE CHAR		164,334	5,386	16,84